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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 26. WEEKLY EDITION. MAY 6, 1876.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 27, 1876.

SENATE.

The Boom Investigating Committee made a preliminary report, simply setting forth the charges made against Senator Boyer by Representative Andre, of Berks, corroborated by Representative Conrad, that Boyer made himself responsible for the payment to Andre of $200 for his influence toward having the Boom bill amended. The committee make no recommendations, merely submitting the testimony of the accused.

There is considerable talk of extending the session until the 17th of May. Unless this is done the rest of the session will be taken up with the trials, and all unfinished legislation will probably fail.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, May 1, 1876.

SENATE.

A large number of charitable appropriations passed. The bill making an appropriation to the Western Pennsylvania Reform School was passed, with an amendment authorizing the Governor to appoint managers, instead of the Board of State Charities.

The Senate then took a recess.

HOUSE.

The House met this morning with full membership and crowded lobbies. The ball opened by the introduction of a resolution by Mr. Hays to expel Messrs. Petroff and Lynott, but Mr. Petroff's friends insisted on the order of the day, the trial of Mr. Petroff at the bar of the House. The resolution was withdrawn, and the House proceeded to the trial of Petroff, who appeared by his counsel, J. A. Simpson, of Philadelphia.

Messrs. Hays, Wolfe and Rayburn were appointed to manage the case for the House.

Mr. Skinner, the Journal Clerk, was examined, giving substantially the same testimony as printed in the report, when a recess was taken until 2:30 P. M.

Mr. Petroff was also examined, and reiterated his former statements.

Mr. Simpson then addressed the House on behalf of Mr. Petroff, and was followed by Messrs. Wolfe, Jackson, Spang and Christy in favor of expulsion, and by Messrs. Huhn, Reyburn and Leech against.

A vote being taken on the first resolve instead of expulsion, it resulted in the negative, and on a vote being taken on expulsion, it resulted in the affirmative by yeas 118, nays 46.

The question arising that it takes only a two-thirds vote of members present, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 102, nays 45, and the Speaker announced from the chair that Emile J. Petroff, from the Fifth District of the city of Philadelphia, having been adjudged guilty of conduct unbecoming a member, was by a vote of said House expelled from membership in the House.

In the vote to expel Petroff, the Allegheny county delegation voted as follows: Carson, Christy, Graham, Hays, Irwin, Andrew Large, Lomb, Mahaffey, Oaldig, Zern and Speaker Patterson voted aye; Thornton voted nay, while S. P. Large and Swan were absent.

The Republican Senators held a caucus this afternoon, and unanimously agreed not to extend the session, so both Houses will finally adjourn on Friday next, May 5th. Many important bills have not passed the House on second reading, and all such will now fall.

The Senate came down up in the morning, and the general impression prevails that he will be expelled by a unanimous vote.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 26, 1876.

The Senate to-day cleared its calendar of every bill on it, except one reported with a negative recommendation. Six bills were passed finally, including the General Appropriation bill and the Miners' Ventilation bill, twenty passed second reading and two first reading. The calendar to-morrow will contain twenty bills on third reading, all of which will be disposed of, leaving only the Boom bill, now on thirty on first reading, and the probability is that, at the close of the week, it will have all its work attended to.

The House, on the contrary, has over three hundred bills yet to act on, and fails to pass upon more than five or ten daily. The hour of business for the House must fall to the ground, unless the session be extended, which is not probable. It is reported that an effort will be made in the House to extend the day of adjournment; but as there is no necessity for it which is not traceable to the blundering incapacity of the House, the chances are decidedly against any extension of the session. There is nothing so thisloweing of the popular branch, let him lay the blame on the Democratic incapables who control that body.

The General Appropriation bill came over from the House two weeks ago next Friday and has passed the Senate finally within these two weeks, after remaining altogether recommitted by the Finance Committee. It took the House three months to do the same work.

The Ventilation bill was considerably amended in the Senate, all the amendments having been made satisfactory to both the operators and the miners, the two having come to an amicable understanding as to all of them. The operators do not concede the necessity of the bill, nor do they like the bill sufficiently to wish its passage; but they have had every provision recommended, through their representative here, to the amendments made in the Senate. The bill passed by a vote of 43 to 2, the nays being Messrs. Rockwell, of Bradford, and Shimer, of Northampton.

Mr. Wood voted for the bill, but made a decidedly strong speech against it, because it did not discriminate in the fines to mines to which it is applicable. He admitted the necessity of some kind of a bill, but thought this too sweeping in its details. Nevertheless, while regretting that it went so far in its provisions, he felt it his duty to vote for it.

The Committee of Constitutional Reform to-day reported back, with a negative recommendation, the bill to fix the salaries of all county officers in counties containing less than 150,000 inhabitants, and compelling the payment into the county treasuries of all fees in excess of the salaries. This ordinarily is fatal to a bill; but Mr. Rockwell immediately tried to have it put on the calendar for consideration. The Senate refused the motion, so that the bill may be considered dead.

The reason given for this refusal was that the bill was an important one, and that there was not time to give it a proper consideration without neglecting other business. The bill was very crudely drawn, it was said, and could not be put in proper shape without long and careful discussion. As it stands, it provides that the salaries of *all* county officers, except in Allegheny, Luzerne and Philadelphia, shall be $3,000 per year, and twenty-five per cent. of all fees collected in excess of that amount.

The basis of this bill is a good one. That is, the policy of paying salaries to county officers, instead of by fees, is a correct one. There is no propriety in paying a coroner the same salary as a sheriff, nor in paying a sheriff in Forest county the same salary as a sheriff in Lancaster or Berks. The compensation should, in all fairness, be guided by the population of each county, and the difficulty of doing this acceptably is a very great one. Clearly it was impossible for the Senate to do it within the brief space now left. The work will have to be done hereafter, and it *will* be done.

SPECIAL.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., April 27, 1876.

Rumors continue to circulate freely that the Democrats of the House mean to force a prolongation of the session; and the fact that the House persists in neglecting the business before it, and spends its time in useless debate as to what it will do with its members who are implicated in the Boom bill disgrace, would seem to indicate either that it does not care what becomes of the legislation before it, or that, by delaying business in which Senators are interested, it may force the Senate into an extension of the session. In either view its action is disgraceful and contemptible in the highest degree.

It is safe to say, from what is now known, that the Senate will not consent to any extension. It has promptly performed all its duties; has acted without delay on every bill brought before it; and if the bills now before the House fail, it will be solely because that body suffers away its time in trifling and childishness.

The House spent most of to-day in discussing what to do with the Boom bill and its implicated friends and opponents, and finally resolved to try the latter, by judicial inquiry, on Monday next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The trial will occupy the whole of Monday, and as Monday is the only day on which the Senate can receive House bills, it is now plain that the House does not intend to send over to the Senate any bills that do not pass finally on Friday.

The House voted, to-day, on the amendments made by the Senate to the Ventilation bill, and at first a majority voted to concur; but the Democratic leaders passed around speedily among the faithful, informing them that one of the amendments struck out the House provision to give the appointment of mine inspectors to the Secretary of Internal Affairs (Democrat) jointly with the Governor, and the faithful responded instantly by changing their votes. The bill now goes to a committee of conference, and as the House has, practically, given its assent to all the other amendments, the sole point at issue is whether the mine inspectors shall be appointed by the Governor alone or whether they shall be chosen by the Governor and the Democratic Secretary of Internal Affairs. The whole affair is thus narrowed down to a question of political patronage; and if the bill falls it will fall solely through the greed of the Democrats to get a few appointments of mine inspectors. The miners want the bill, but the Democrats want the appointments; and they will have to take the responsibility of blocking the way to the final passage of the bill which has already received an almost unanimous vote in each House.

The Governor to-day sent in the nominations of George Lear as Attorney General, Mr. Wickersham as Superintendent of Public Instruction, A. W. Norris as Reporter of the Supreme Court, and General Latta as Adjutant General; and they were all immediately confirmed by a unanimous vote. The many meddlesome and fearful souls, who worked themselves into a terrible apprehension that Messrs. Lear and Wickersham would not be reappointed or confirmed, may now sleep easy o'nights, and devote their corrective powers to some other imaginary difficulties. Probably they will feel that it was their vigilance that brought all this about; and if it is any comfort to them to think so, they are welcome to whatever consolation they may choose to supply themselves with.

SPECIAL.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Italy.

CONFERENCE BEWEEN CARDINALS AND REPRESENTATIVES OF THE GREAT POWERS.

ROME, April 29.—Further information has transpired respecting the recent conference between the representatives of some of the great powers and several influential members of the sacred college, with a view of ascertaining the best means of ending the conflicts between the Church and the various States. It appears that allusion was made to the possibility, in the event of a vacancy occurring in the Holy See, of the election of a Pope favorable to a conciliatory policy. The Cardinals replied by pointing to the continued excellence of the Pope's health, and the consequent improbability of a speedy vacancy. In conclusion they stated that the respective Governments would be convinced that, considering the universal unanimity of the Catholic Church, the future Pope would in nowise alter the present policy.

Germany.

SUFFRAGE RESTORED IN ALSACE AND LORRAINE—THE RAILWAY BILL.

BERLIN, April 29.—An Imperial decree is published to-day restoring suffrage to inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine, who, while electing to retain French nationality, are domiciled in these provinces.

The Imperial Railway bill passed its second reading in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies to-day by a vote of 296 against 165.

BOILER EXPLOSION—THIRTY PERSONS KILLED.

RUDESHEIM, May 1.—A boiler explosion on a ferryboat between here and Bingen killed thirty persons.

Great Britain.

THE WINSLOW EXTRADITION CASE.

LONDON, May 1.—The papers in the Winslow extradition case will be submitted to Parliament in due time, but Lord Derby believes the publication now would not be in the public interest.

THREATENING ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN INDIA.

LONDON, May 1.—The rumor that seventeen men were to be executed, May 5th, at Bhamo, for complicity in the murder of Mr. Margary, is not confirmed.

Affairs on the Punjaub frontier look less favorable than last week. Two Afreedi tribes have moved their families to places of safety, proclaimed war and made several raids. A strong force will be sent from Peshawur. Owing to the recent blockade, the latter are short of provisions, but are apparently determined to fight, and unless strong and speedy measures are taken, the affair may give much trouble.

METHODISM.

Meeting of the M. E. General Conference in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 1.—The seventeenth delegated conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church assembled this morning, and was called to order by Bishop Janes. After religious services Mr. George W. Woodruff was chosen Secretary, when Bishop Ames made an address of welcome and Bishop Janes responded.

In the Methodist Conference to-day, a resolution was adopted ratifying and confirming the action whereby the place of holding the present General Conference was changed from St. Louis to Baltimore.

Rev. I. C. Pershing, of Pittsburgh, was chosen Assistant Secretary.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted at the last General Conference (1872), that the Board of Bishops prepare a commemorative address and present it to this conference on the first day of its session, to be immediately published to the church, with such recommendations from this General Conference as will enlist all connected with the church in a fitting out observance of those special thanksgiving services which shall be a most appropriate and fervent expression of gratitude to Almighty God, for the Lord Jesus Christ, the Savior and Ruler of the world, of love to our country and loyalty to free institutions which are based upon the immortal Declaration of Independence, Bishop Andrews read the address, which, among other suggestions, has the following:

Let generous gifts, devoted in permanence to the Christain training of the youth, and thereby to the highest service of the State, attest the love we bear to our country and its institutions. In this day of rejoicing, as in past days of trial, let it be seen that a free church is pre-eminently the friend and ally of a free State. This special religious commemoration will not withhold you from the Centennial, which the whole people will make the occasion, on the one hand, of communion of history, of interests and of destiny, and will insure a community of patriotic sentiment and action. In common with your fellow-citizens, you will joyfully review the land which God has given us, the annals of our colonial settlement and training, its time and men and deeds of the Revolutionary struggle, the formation of a more perfect union under a constitution of consummate wisdom, the marvellous increase of our territory, our population and our resources, our triumph in arts and in arms, our progress in science, literature and education, and undecayed faith in the self-evident truth of the great declaration and their recent stupendous reassertion in the emancipation and the enfranchisement of a servile population, more numerous than that of the colonials settlement; our contributions to the nations from which we sprang, and our predestined part in the great drama of human history; and in fine, all facts and all forces which have made the country memorable, which presage a more signal future. With your fellow-citizens you will also solicitously study, and as far as possible remedy, the evils which threaten our national life, issuing from the friction of the several political system and methods, some from sectional antipathies and aspirations, some from the antagonism of social classes, some from the machinations of a foreign spiritual despotism, and all having their power for harm in the lamentable prevalency of individual ignorance, indifference and vice. Upon all these assemblies of people we invoke the spirit of concord, of patriotism and wisdom. May they fitly introduce a century of larger civil good than that of the first, a century of wider intelligence and better morals, of liberty and order more perfectly allied, of confirmed unity, peace and prosperity.

The usual standing committees were appointed, and the conference adjourned.

AN OHIO SCOUNDREL.

Systematic Swindling, with Headquarters at Springfield, O.

SPRINGFIELD, April 28.—A man named John N. Norris, who lives in this city, is carrying on an elaborate, systematic and very extensive swindling business. He advertises his headquarters at Springfield and Cincinnati, and orders goods and products of various sorts from firms in all parts of the Union and Canada, referring them to the bankers and other business men of this city. When the goods arrive they are immediately taken from the express offices or freight depot and transferred to other parties for any amount he or his confederates can get for them. Norris was in the Ohio Penitentiary for swindling nearly a year, but was discharged through a legal technicality, and has been carrying on his business since on a larger scale than before. He claimed to have amassed $40,000 by his style of business. Many efforts have been made by the Springfield newspapers and leading business men to expose his practices and warn the public against him, but in spite of these efforts he seems still to be doing a very large business.

Prof. Evans, formerly of the University of Michigan, is now a resident of London, where he is engaged on important researches in the Vedas. He has recently obtained for the new Hopkins College in Baltimore a valuable Oriental library, including a complete set of the Rig-Vedian the original. For these books the English India House would accept no payment on learning that they were for an American college.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 27, 1876.

William Hemphill Jones,

Deputy First Comptroller of the Treasury Department, who wrote a letter recommending a person for appointment in the Comptroller's office of the rebel government, was tendered the post of clerk to the Committee on Appropriations of the present House of Representatives. At the same time, however, his name was pending for confirmation as Deputy Comptroller, and having been confirmed by the Senate, he declined the proffered place under the House. It is stated that he presided at the demonstration given at the White Sulphur Springs, Virginia, about six or eight years ago, in honor of the presence of the rebel General Robert E. Lee. He also, it is charged, abstracted documents from the Comptroller's office in the Treasury, which he placed in possession of the Democratic investigating committee, and also furnished information to the sensational press hostile to the Republican party. A copy of the letter of Mr. Jones is in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury. His case is now under consideration.

The United States Judgeship.

The appointment of Judge Logan, of Greensburg, to succeed Judge McCandless, it is ascertained, is recommended by Judge McKennan. Mr. Turney, who just returned from his home, says that he will decline the judgeship of Westmoreland if offered to him. He favors, however, the passage of the bill. Representatives Stenger and Collins have also withdrawn their opposition. It will be called up by Mr. Hopkins to-morrow.

Payment of Alabama Claims.

The Treasury Department has settled the twelve hundred and four claims adjudicated by the Court of Alabama Claims, amounting to six and one-half million dollars. They will be paid on Monday next. There still remain about one thousand claims, amounting to five millions. Recent communications from London indicate that the British Government will make a point on the use of the unexpended balance.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1876.

Witnesses in Impeachment Trial.

The Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate has, up to this time, summoned twenty-three witnesses in the impeachment trial. These witnesses are to receive fifteen days' pay from the date of the summons, and by the time the impeachment proceedings are terminated, the bill on this account will be quite respectable.

Not So Great as it Seems.

In connection with the passage of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, it has been stated that there is a reduction of eight millions in the aggregate amount appropriated. This is true as regards that bill, but creates an impression quite different from that sustained by the facts. In this bill two millions estimated for to settle the adjudicated cases of the Court of Claims has been omitted entirely, and will have to be provided for in some other bill, or, if not altogether, will have to be paid some time hereafter. In this bill no appropriation is made for the Indian Bureau.

Commission of Skilled Mechanics.

The Labor Committee on Manufactures will meet early next week for the purpose of considering Hopkins' bill providing for a commission of skilled mechanics to attend the Centennial Exhibition. The bill in its present form provides for the appointment of three skilled mechanics from each Congressional district, skilled in the different branches of industry, to attend the Exhibition, to be appointed on examination of the Board of Supervisors of Congress after competitive examination, and paid a fair compensation. Members of the Committee on Manufactures in conversation to-day spoke favorably of the measure, from which fact it is anticipated that a bill of similar import, but modifying its scope in reference to members, will be favorably reported.

The Confederate Archives.

The officers charged with the care of the Confederate archives in the custody of the War Department are quite punctilious on disloyalty a letter alleged to have been written by William Hemphill Jones, Deputy First Comptroller in the Treasury Department, recommending a friend for appointment under the so called Confederate government, is reiterated to-day that a copy of this letter is now in the hands of the Secretary of the Treasury, but that functionary is not communicative on the subject. The mysterious actions of the subordinate officers at the War Department verify the existence of the questionable document. Mr. Jones would give it a wide berth, and all he is worth if such a document is produced on him. Others have been similarly emphatic under like circumstances. This demonstration on the part of the floor of the Republican household entered the service of his country during the administration of Franklin Pierce, about thirteen years ago.

Secretary Bristow Snubs Bright.

To day, while Secretary Bristow was leaving the room of the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, Mr. Bright, the Chairman, stepped up and offered to shake hands with the indignant Secretary observed: "No, sir. I do not shake hands with you. I only have official relations with you."

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1876.

Business of the Pittsburgh Depository

In connection with the restoration of the United States Depository at Pittsburgh, the following official statement of business for the fiscal year, ended June 30, 1875, may be given:

	Coin.	Curr'cy.	Total.
Revenue received..	$ 44,574	$ 497,463	$ 541,977
Transfers received..	100,000	2,272,451	2,372,456
	$ 144,514	2,769,929	2,914,434
Drafts paid.....	$ 109,056	$1,352,445	$1,461,501
Transfers paid.....	77,748	1,297,317	1,375,065
Counter entries.....	28,050	28,050	
	$ 186,805	$2,677,811	$2,864,647

The following are the salaries paid for the fourth quarter of 1875:

Cashier.....	$ 450
Bookkeeper.....	375
Contingencies, about.....	50
Total for quarter.....	$1,050
The total for the year is.....	$4,120

"Jimmy" Williams' New Suit.

"Jimmy" Williams, the Bourbon candidate for Governor of Indiana, and at present a representative in Congress, to-day appeared on the floor of the House with a new suit of clothes, the occasion being honor of his nomination. It would be well if the Democratic party were uniformed in the same style, as the party which never learns and never forgets anything; that inherits the memory of Calhoun, Jeff. Davis and men of that ilk; that vindicates rebellion and advocates a return to slavery.

Washburne and the Presidency.

The telegram from Minister Washburne, at Paris, unequivocally declining the gubernatorial nomination in Illinois, it is ascertained from well informed political authorities, has reference to the possibilities of the convention at Cincinnati. It was stated in these dispatches some weeks ago that an important secret conference had been held between several prominent Republicans and equally prominent and influential Liberals, looking to a compromise which would restore the strength of his recalcitrant member of the party to harmony and co-operation. About a year before this subject was again discussed, and one of the principal objects of the visit of Carl Schurz to Europe in connection with Minister Washburne with reference to this projected coalition, with himself as the compromise candidates. It was intimated to the correspondent of the PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL at the time of his dispatch of several weeks ago that Mr. Washburne was not averse to the project, if he could be the instrument of affecting a reconciliation party, but on any other conditions he could not entertain the proposition of candidacy at all, so far as related to the Liberal wing solely. It will be remembered that the return of Mr. Schurz from Europe in the campaign which immediately followed was characterized by political affiliations quite different from those when he left. Since that period he, with other leaders in the movement, has not figured conspicuously in political affairs. The circular of a few days ago, signed by himself, Bryant and others, is said to be in accordance with the original design of a combination with the Republican party which will give the Liberal element a proper recognition in the arrangements preliminary and conducive to the success of the campaign. It is therefore stated that the declination of the Gubernatorial candidature in Illinois by Mr. Washburne is designed to disencumber him of any alliances which might operate against his chances of a nomination at Cincinnati. In the Liberal ranks, however, there does not seem to be any unanimity of views respecting Mr. Washburne himself as an available candidate. A prominent Liberal Representative now in Congress, while sympathizing with the movement to bring the Liberal party back in conjunction with the Republicans, said yesterday that so far as Washburne was concerned, his nomination would be extremely unwise and impolitic, as it would only serve to revive old political broils, and would, in his opinion, lead to very much embarrassment. One other proposition, and one which would be likely to succeed more readily than the first plan, is that which suggests the Presidential nomination by the party proper, and the choice of the Vice President being made on the suggestion of the Liberal element. The telegram of Mr. Washburne has created quite a stir amongst the Presidential slatemakers.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 30, 1876.

Morton's Proposed Explanation.

It is stated in behalf of Governor Morton, to-night, that he feels very much gratified that he will have the opportunity of explaining all about the $250,000 loan. He says that this money which he obtained was instrumental in preventing the Indiana Democracy from putting that State in at least a partisan sympathy with the Rebellion. It gives him also the opportunity to ventilate his war record, and to show that Williams, the present Democratic candidate for Governor, was a member of the Legislature which refused to vote anything for the Union.

No Indictment Yet Against Belknap.

The Grand Jury has not, up to this time, found any bill against General Belknap, and it is understood that unless additional evidence is obtained, none will be found. Marsh's testimony before the Grand Jury was not near so strong as before the Committee of the House.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1876.

The Question of Silver Change.

The Committee on Banking and Currency, at their meeting this morning, considered the vital question of silver change. Representative Hooper, of Massachusetts, made an urgent appeal for some legislation which would bring prompt relief. He fortified his statement by presenting letters just received from influential business men, complaining that they are compelled to pay three per cent. for change. A proposition was then submitted from the Treasurer of the United States, authorizing the issue of silver coin in exchange for legal tenders to a specific amount. Another member of the committee will be held to-morrow, to consider the question, with a view to immediate action. Letters are already arriving from all parts of the country, complaining of the dearth of change, and indicate great uneasiness in business circles.

The Winslow Extradition Matter.

At a recent session of the British Council, Lord Derby, last Saturday, presented the last American note on the Winslow case. They decided unanimously, after a full consideration, to adhere to their position, and authorized Lord Derby to communicate the fact to Sir Edward Thornton at Washington, with instructions that unless the United States indicated some change of policy or a desire to introduce additional facts, Winslow would be discharged. There is no disposition on the part of our Government to recede. The treaty will be abrogated.

Why Change is Scarce.

It is stated by Treasury officials that the scarcity of change is not owing to any lack of means, but to the difficulty of getting silver into the hands of the people. A proposition has been submitted to-day to the Secretary and Treasury, looking to the redemption of legal tenders to a specific amount in silver coin. This will greatly enlarge the means of distribution.

Kilbourne's Offer.

Kilbourne's letter to the House to-day, giving the Real Estate Pool Committee the privilege of examining his books, hitherto refused, is regarded as designed to prevent, if possible, his trial on the indictment of the Grand Jury. The committee will proceed with the examination, They think that the books will not show what they desire. The decision of Chief Justice Carter will be appealed to the District Supreme Court, so that the decision of the court's jurisdiction will be definitely settled.

Grant Will Veto the Consular and Diplomatic Bill.

The President stated to-day that if the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill was passed with anything like the reductions made by the House he would veto it. He said it would be better to withdraw altogether our consular and diplomatic agents than to cripple the service.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1876.

THE NEW YORK ELECTION FRAUDS—FURTHER TESTIMONY OF JOHN I. DAVENPORT.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice to-day continued the examination of John I. Davenport. He said he was ready to read and present to the committee a continuous statement, with accompanying vouchers, showing in detail the expenditures by him of the entire amount of $34,000, which he had received from the Government. He commenced to read this statement, when he was stopped by Chairman Hoar, who informed that the committee preferred now to ask him certain questions. Mr. Conger protested that the witness was endeavoring to confine him to questions of his own order, made at a recent meeting, and that he should be allowed to proceed. After some discussion among the members Mr. Conger was overruled, and the witness was then asked whether he had expended each of the sums turned over to him by Whitley before he received another. He answered in the negative, and explained that he had commenced a work which met with the approval of the Attorney General and the President; that he knew it would require a certain portion of the act of the 3d of March, 1875, to make available investigations before presenting themselves to argue this great question. Again, the House was even now making investigations with a view of presenting additional articles of impeachment; and if any additional charges were to be made, counsel for the accused wanted them here. They invited the closest scrutiny into the official conduct of the accused. He referred to his life, and stated that he had won his way into the councils of the nation in the front of the battle. Another reason why the Senate should postpone the trial was, that it connected itself directly with the political issues of the day, and both parties were almost committed to his character. The entire amount of the bill, though he might have an honest one. He also intimated that this would be so palpial that nothing but fear of the absolute loss of his reputation could move him to it. At the conclusion of Judge Black's speech, Mr. EDMUNDS moved that the Senate withdraw for consultation. The motion was agreed to, yeas 35, nays 24.

Behind closed doors, Mr. Hoar, one of the managers, called its attention to the rule of parliamentary law which restricts the Senate in the discussion of what has taken place in the House of Representatives. Mr. Hurlburt, of Illinois, increasing the compensation of Territorial Judges from $2,500 to $3,000. It was rejected—yeas 20, nays 119.

Mr. SHERMAN raised a point of order on section 4, which transfers the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department. He argued that it contradicted the rule adopted on the 17th of January, 1876, "nor shall any provision in any such bill or amendment thereto changing existing law be in order, except such as being germaine to the subject matter of the bill, shall retrench expenditures." This was a change of an existing law, and while he did not raise the point of order that it would be manifest extravagance and increase of expenditure, although he believed it would be, he submitted that it was manifestly for the retrenchment of expenditure, and was not germaine to the Appropriation bill.

The point of order was then submitted, and the Democrats, except Cox, against it. The SPEAKER decided against his own party friends, and sustained the point of order and the section went out.

The section transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department was therefore struck out of the bill, and then the bill was passed—yeas 208, nays 17.

Before the SPEAKER retired from the Hall, which he soon did, he was congratulated by a number of leading Republican members for the clearness and impartiality of his rulings.

Mr. RANDALL offered the following amendment to rule 5, saying that he did so at the special request of the Speaker: "Provided, that in case of personal illness of the Speaker, he may make such appointments that of Speaker *pro tem.* for a period not exceeding ten days, with the approval of the House at the time the said is made." The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DAWES, from the Select Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill appropriating $5,000 for the subsistence of the Apache Indians in Arizona. After discussion the bill passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Holman in the chair) on the private calendar.

After passing a number of bills of a private character, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1876.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HURLBUT, from the Military Committee, offered a resolution discharging the Committee on Military Affairs from further inquiry into the charges made against Horace Boughton, its clerk, for the reason that if the investigation was pressed a large number of witnesses would have to be summoned from Texas, and as the charges, if any such occurred, belonged to a remote time, he would be now barred for criminal prosecution. Adopted.

Mr. MORRISON introduced a bill in relation to the storage of fermented liquor. It provides that section 3,345 of the Revised Statutes be amended by the addition of the following, viz: Any brewer having cellars or vaults not on the brewery premises, but described in his annual notice to the collector as used in connection with his brewery for storage of unfinished fermented liquors produced by him, may remove such fermented liquors in unfinished condition to such cellars or vaults, from thence to the brewery, in packages unlike those ordinarily used for fermented liquors, without affixing to such package the tax paid stamps or permits mentioned in this section.

Mr. HARRIS, Chairman of the Committee on Elections, called up the contested election case from the Seventh Tennessee Third Congressional district of Illinois, the majority of the committee supporting the claims of Lemoine, and the minority those of Farwell.

Mr. BROWN spoke in support of the claims of Farwell, the sitting member.

Mr. PERSONS followed, supporting the majority, and Mr. BAKER, of Indiana, advocated the minority side, when the matter went over without action, and the House soon after adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1, 1876.

SENATE.

The resolution submitted by Mr. HAMLIN on Friday last, to amend the rules in relation to impeachment trials so as to provide that the deliberation on questions submitted shall be in public, was discussed, but no action was taken and the impeachment trial was resumed.

The pending question was the motion of Mr. MCDONALD to rescind the order agreed upon in the conference on Friday allowing respondent to open and close arguments, etc.

Mr. CARPENTER, of the counsel for respondent, spoke against the motion to rescind.

Mr. HOAR, of the managers, spoke in favor of rescinding. He claimed that the managers had a right to close, and cited English precedents in support of his views.

The discussion was continued at some length by Messrs. Hoar, Carpenter and Lord, when the Senate retired for consultation.

On returning, the presiding officer stated that the motion to rescind the vote by which the order of arguing was made was overruled, and that the request of the managers that four of them be allowed to address the Senate on the question of jurisdiction was granted.

The Court of Impeachment then adjourned until Thursday.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to renew the issue of fractional currency, providing the total amount outstanding at any one time shall not exceed fifty million. Referred.

Mr. SARGENT called up his resolution in regard to Chinese immigration and made an address in favor thereof.

At the conclusion of Mr. Sargent's speech, discussion ensued, pending which the Senate went into executive session, and soon adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 28, 1876.

SENATE.

Legislative business was suspended at 12:30, and the impeachment trial resumed. The pending question was the motion submitted by the managers to hear testimony in regard to the jurisdiction of the Senate before the arguments in regard thereto.

Mr. CARPENTER, counsel for the accused, addressed the Senate. He charged that the managers were attempting to manage the case on both sides. It was not the intention of the counsel to cause any delay, but they had prior professional engagements, and had not yet had time to prepare themselves for arguing the question of jurisdiction. He asked that the matter be delayed for two weeks from to-day, and they would then ask no further postponements. Their only object was to present a question of jurisdiction as its importance demanded.

Mr. LORD opposed the request of the counsel for a postponement and asked the Senate to hear the testimony in regard to the jurisdiction. He stated they had witnesses ready this morning and asked that they be heard.

After further argument Mr. CONKLING submitted an order that the Senate proceed first to hear and determine whether W. W. Belknap, the respondent, is amenable to trial by impeachment for acts done as Secretary of War, notwithstanding his resignation of said office. The motion that testimony be heard touching the exact time of such resignation, and touching the nature and purpose of such resignation, is reserved without prejudice till the question aforesaid has been considered.

Further discussion between the counsel followed. Mr. CARPENTER said they would contend that an officer of the Government had a right to resign any moment, and the motives which govern the resignation cannot affect the matter.

Mr. LORD said the evidence as to jurisdiction was principally documentary, and it would not take over half an hour to hear it.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted a motion to strike out the last paragraph of the order submitted by Mr. Conkling, and insert the following in lieu thereof: "And that the managers and counsel in such argument discuss the question whether the issues of fact are material." The Senate then retired to consider the order as submitted by Mr. Conkling and the amendment of Mr. Edmunds.

At 4:40 the Senators returned to the chamber, and the presiding officer, Mr. Ferry, announced that several orders had been agreed upon which were read by the Clerk, as follows:

Ordered, That the Senate proceed first to hear and determine the question whether W. W. Belknap is amenable to trial by impeachment for acts done as Secretary of War, notwithstanding the resignation of said office, and that the managers and counsel in such arguments discuss the question whether the issues of fact are material, and whether matters in support of the jurisdiction alleged in the House of Representatives in the pleadings subsequent to the articles of impeachment can be those alleged, if the same are not averred in said articles.

Second, ordered, That hearing proceed on the 4th of May; that the opening and close of the argument be given to the respondent; that counsel for the several parties may be heard in such order as may be agreed on between themselves, and that such time be allowed for argument as the managers and counsel may desire.

After argument by Messrs. HOAR and CARPENTER, the Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, adjourned until Monday.

Consideration of legislative business was then resumed, but without transacting any important business, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the decision of Chief Justice Carter discharging from custody Hallet Kilbourne. Referred.

Permission was given the Managers of the Belknap impeachment to examine, as witnesses on the trial, any member of the Administration, Congressional or Executive Department, or any member of the House whose testimony they may deem requisite.

The House then voted on the amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill. All the amendments on which a separate vote was not asked were agreed to in bulk. The first amendment on which a vote was taken was that of Mr. Hurlburt, of Illinois, increasing the compensation of Territorial Judges from $2,500 to $3,000. It was rejected—yeas 20, nays 119.

Mr. SPEER decided a point of order on section 4, which transfers the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department. He argued that it contradicted the rule adopted on the 17th of January, 1876, "nor shall any provision in any such bill or amendment thereto changing existing law be in order, except such as being germaine to the subject matter of the bill, shall retrench expenditures." This was a change of an existing law, and while he did not raise the point of order that it would be manifest extravagance and increase of expenditure, although he believed it would be, he submitted that it was manifestly for the retrenchment of expenditure, and was not germaine to the Appropriation bill.

The point of order was then submitted, and the Democrats, except Cox, against it.

The SPEAKER decided against his own party friends, and sustained the point of order and the section went out.

The section transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior Department to the War Department was therefore struck out of the bill, and then the bill was passed—yeas 208, nays 17.

Before the SPEAKER retired from the Hall, which he soon did, he was congratulated by a number of leading Republican members for the clearness and impartiality of his rulings.

Mr. RANDALL offered the following amendment to rule 5, saying that he did so at the special request of the Speaker: "Provided, that in case of personal illness of the Speaker, he may make such appointments that of Speaker *pro tem.* for a period not exceeding ten days, with the approval of the House at the time the said is made." The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KELLEY, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill appropriating $5,000 for the subsistence of the Apache Indians in Arizona. After discussion the bill passed.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Holman in the chair) on the private calendar.

After passing a number of bills of a private character, adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 29, 1876.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. HURLBUT, from the Military Committee, offered a resolution discharging the Committee on Military Affairs from further inquiry into the charges made against Horace Boughton, its clerk, for the reason that if the investigation was pressed a large number of witnesses would have to be summoned from Texas, and as the charges, if any such occurred, belonged to a remote time, he would be now barred for criminal prosecution. Adopted.

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Mr. BROWN spoke in support of the claims of Farwell, the sitting member.

Mr. PERSONS followed, supporting the majority, and Mr. BAKER, of Indiana, advocated the minority side, when the

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1876.

THE United States District Court of Virginia has just decided that a deed of trust not recorded within two months before bankruptcy, though actually made before, is voidable under the Bankrupt law.

AS WE some time ago predicted would be the case, the evidence for the defense in the investigation concerning the management of the Government insane asylum at Washington is creating a rapid reaction in the public mind. The special correspondent of the Springfield *Republican* says it would not be surprising if the House committee conducting the investigation were to acquit him of all the charges against him, or, at least, of any dishonesty or intentional cruelty to patients.

THE foreign commerce of New York, last week, was: Merchandise imports, $5,092,609; produce exports, $4,582,548, and specie exports, $533,994. The total imports at that port since January 1, this year, were $111,533,229, against $124,616,853 for the corresponding period in 1875, and $144,657,376 in 1874. The total exports of produce during the same period were $78,988,895, against $76,271,507 in 1875, and $90,628,941 in 1874, and the total exports of specie were $17,020,534, against $22,949,975 in 1875, and $10,701,546 in 1874.

THE Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and British Provinces will hold their twenty-first annual convention at Toronto, Canada, this year, beginning July 12th and continuing four days. It will be one of the most important gatherings of the year. Associations having one hundred active members, or less, are entitled to two delegates, and one additional delegate for each additional one hundred members. No association, however, is entitled to more than ten delegates. Pittsburgh, and the State at large, should be well represented.

A BILL has just been introduced in the House, so amending the tariff on import as to admit free of duty not only "teams of animals" owned by persons immigrating to the United States, and in actual use for the purposes of immigration, but "sucking colts, the offsprings of said animals, three hundred dollars' worth of wagons, carts and farming tools, two hundred dollars' worth of household and kitchen furniture, four cows and their calves, six hogs and ten sheep, actually owned," etc. A peculiar interest attaches to this bill, which was drawn by LEWIS CLARKE, the original of HARRIET BEECHER STOWE'S *George Harris* in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and is designed for the benefit of some thousands of negroes who escaped into Canada in the days of slavery. Most of them are now very anxious to return but nearly all have accumulated some little property, which, while those who have been on farms, is not of a kind that it would be advantageous to sell. They are willing to return and settle in the United States if they can bring their stock and farming implements with them, but this they cannot do under the existing laws without paying a duty that is absolutely prohibitory. The bill in question aims to relieve them from the payment of this obligation.

A COMPARISON of the recently published annual report of the American Silk Association for last year with that of 1874, to which we lately made brief reference, shows results surpassing all precedent in this country. Everywhere there is evidence of growth, as the following tabular exhibit will show:

	1874.	1875.
Operatives employed.....	14,479	18,007
Wages paid.....	$ 4,340,236	$ 6,370,236
Capital invested	14,708,188	17,913,958
Value of products.....	20,082,482	27,158,071

The number of manufactories in the last twelve months has increased from 180 to 213, with a tendency to concentrate the interest chiefly in the States of New York and New Jersey. The number of silk firms and manufacturing companies in New York is now seventy-six, against seventy a year ago, and in New Jersey there are now fifty-seven compared with forty-two in that State one year previous. Connecticut has three more, or twenty-four altogether, which is the same number set down for our own Commonwealth. As regards the value of products New Jersey now takes the lead of all, the total being [illegible] more than those of Connecticut. Paterson manifests an extraordinary degree of enterprise in this branch of industry, the manufacture of many description of goods at that point having more than doubled within a year. A marked feature of the increased activity in the silk trade has been the large immigration of a number of so-called master silk weavers from France and England, who in many instances have brought their looms with them. They carry on the weaving at their homes, and as business increases employ journeymen, who in turn will become master weavers and loom owners, and thus build up a valuable, though independent auxiliary to the great factories. The total silk product for the past year, estimated in pounds, is 1,435,782, against 877,940 pounds for the year immediately preceding. The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says:

"On all sides there is progress, and it is claimed with apparently good reason that in reality our domestic silks are much better and cheaper than ever produced, as illustrated by the fact that quite large quantities of American machine twists and sewing silks annually find a market in the British North American provinces. It is asserted, moreover, that the Centennial Exhibition, soon to open, will undoubtedly astonish the country in the display of home productions in the way of silks and the quantity of goods, the quality and designs, and the perfection of manufacture and coloring, will be surprising to most of the visitors."

THE report that General CUSTER has been ordered to join his regiment and assigned to duty in accordance with his lineal rank instead of his brevet rank, turns out not to be true, and we are sorry for it. He has done no duty, except as a general officer, since he left his regiment as a line officer early in the war, and it is high time he were brought down to bedrock. He went to Washington to testify before CLYMER'S committee, at his own request, to bolster up the many camp rumors affecting President GRANT and others which had found in him a fitting sluiceway to the sensational press, but he knew nothing on his arrival except hearsay, which would not receive the slightest credence in any respectable court. It appears to be conclusive, however, that he is himself a contemptible retailer of camp-stories through the newspapers, in violation of his honor and oath as an officer, a braggart who tamely submits to have the word liar burned into his forehead, and who attempts to have the young officers of his command at the gaming table. General MERRILL, an officer infinitely his superior in character, ability and value of service, has written a letter to the New York *Times* concerning the cowardly attack of CUSTER on himself, in which he says:

"The records on file at the War Department show the following facts: That some six years ago the slander was covertly, under seal of confidence and with the cowardly purpose that it should do its mischief unknown to me, put in circulation at Fort Leavenworth when I was not there by General G. A. Custer; that knowledge of it did by a lucky chance come to me within a few weeks after; that I immediately demanded an official investigation, which was refused on the ground that the author of the vile tale had placed nothing on official record; that I then renewed my demand for investigation, demanding it strongly as a legal right, and was met by a second refusal; that so soon thereafter as a sudden change of station permitted, I demanded through the proper authority that General Custer should not any longer be allowed to balk an inquiry by working in the dark, but should be compelled to make it a matter of such official record as would obviate the objection made to instituting an investigation; that thereupon, and after much delay, instead of the official action demanded, he wrote me a private and pretendedly friendly letter, in which he ignored all notice of my demands for investigation, though well knowing them, and the reason for refusal, and sympathizingly repeated the story as if he were now for the first time telling it, and felt it my due that it should have notice of it first of all; that finally, after eight months of effort, he was driven to take the course which, to a man of honorable instincts, would from the first have needed no finger post; that then when the person (a dismissed officer of the army) whom he at last gave as his authority, was officially required of in regard to it, he first evaded and wholly shirked out of willingness to father the slander or responsibility to establish it as fact. That then, with the indorsement of the Chief of the Army which demonstrated his disbelief of the possible truth of the story, the papers were put on file in the War Department, where for six years they have furnished such damning comment as is above noted on the honor and sense of right of an officer of the army who would by such means attempt to destroy the good name of a fellow-officer."

Grace Greenwood is going to ask for a divorce from her loaferish, lazy, good-for-nothing husband.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 2, 1876.

SENATE.

A number of House bills were reported from the committees.

Mr. McNeil reported a disagreement of the Conference Committee on the Ventilation bill.

The Senate met in afternoon session at three o'clock. A large number of bills were passed upon first reading, among them being the following:

Act to repeal the act to regulate the election of school directors in the sub-districts in the city of Pittsburgh, approved April 9, 1872.

Act vesting title in Lizzie J. Lafferty and Matilda J. Varner.

Mr. Jones, of Philadelphia, after the Boom bill had been messaged from the House, raised a point of order that the bill, not having been reconsidered and acted on by the House, could not be acted on by the Senate. This was discussed by Mr. Allen in opposition and Mr. Davis in favor. The point was withdrawn without a vote.

Mr. Davis offered a resolution reciting corruption in the passage of the bill as set forth in the evidence of the House committee. The resolution was not received.

The Governor nominated the following notaries public, which were confirmed by the Senate: Daniel B. Heiner, Kittanning; Samuel B. Risher, West Middlesex, Mercer county. Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Committee of Conference on the Ventilation bill gave notice that they had failed to agree, and were discharged, and a new committee ordered to be appointed.

The Chair appointed as the new Conference Committee on the Ventilation bill Messrs. Irwin, of Allegheny; Mitchell and Toner.

The Senate amendment to Morganza school, giving the entire appointment of the managers to the Governor, was agreed to.

The expulsion of Petroff last night was followed this morning by the arraignment of Lynott, who, by his counsel, Senator Stanton, made a desperate effort to get his resignation read to the House.

To interest this movement, Mr. Hays, as soon as the journal was read, rose to a question of privilege, and offered a resolution expelling Lynott, which was afterward postponed, with the understanding that the resignation should not be read and that the trial be proceeded with at once.

Messrs. Wolfe, Hall and Reyburn were again appointed managers for the House. Mr. Stanton, counsel for Lynott, at the opening of the trial, attempted to have a paper read embodying the resignation as a plea to the jurisdiction of the House. The managers unanimously refused to allow the same to be admitted. Mr. Stanton persisted in having the paper read, when the House refused to hear by a vote of 112 to 40.

Mr. Stanton then abandoned the case, on the ground that Lynott, in tendering his resignation and being, in his opinion, no longer a member, could not take a new position and controvert the testimony as a member of the House.

A vote was then taken on the resolution of expulsion, Lynott and counsel withdrawing, which was adopted by a vote of 134 to 40, and followed by a resolution declaring Mr. Lynott no longer a member of the House.

The resignation of Skinner, Journal Clerk, and the acceptance of the same by the Clerk of the Woods was then read and received by the House, that body claiming no jurisdiction over Skinner, he being a subordinate appointed at the will of the Chief Clerk.

This action ended the boom business in the House, which proceeded to regular business.

The House met in afternoon session at three o'clock. The following bills were passed finally on third reading:

Joint resolution providing for the payment of the expenses of the inauguration of the Governor.

Act in regard to boundary monuments on the line between the State of Pennsylvania and New York.

Supplementary act relating to the settlement of estates, and empowering the transfer of accounts from one corporation to another in certain cases.

The act levying a poll tax in lieu of occupations tax adjourned sine die on motion. Messrs. Graham, of Allegheny, and Morgan, of Lawrence, speaking in favor of the bill. To remedy some objections, Mr. Graham moved to go into Committee of the Whole for special amendment, but the motion was lost and the bill failed for want of the constitutional majority, by a vote of 85 yeas to 52 nays.

A large number of Senate bills were passed upon second reading, mostly of a local character. The following were the most important:

Act requiring statements of banks and banking companies made to the Auditor General to be published.

Act to enable hospitals, schools and charitable institutions generally to purchase, receive, take and hold ground rents for investments.

Further supplementary act defining and providing for the punishment of the offense of unlawfully obtaining the key or means used to open any bank vault, safe or other depository.

Act relating to the use of motive power upon passenger railways.

The Conference Committee finally agreed to-day, and reported the General Appropriation bill, which was passed by a unanimous vote. Adjourned.

The House met in evening session at eight o'clock for the consideration of Senate bills on third reading. The following were passed:

Mr. Long called up the act to enable citizens of the United States to hold and convey title which had been held by aliens or corporations not authorized by law to hold the same.

Act regulating the act prohibiting horse racing, so far as the same relates to agricultural societies and other incorporated associations.

Act authorizing the Commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth to fix the compensation for light, rent and fuel for election districts in their respective counties.

Act regulating compensation of newspapers for publishing mercantile appraisers' lists.

Act to authorize the appointment of stenographers in the several courts of the Commonwealth, prescribing their duties and fixing their compensation.

Act repealing the act transferring Somerset county from the Western to the Middle district for the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

The House adjourned at ten.

The Conference Committee on the Ventilation bill cannot agree, so the bill will fail.

Melchor Farner is here, giving general supervision to Allegheny county interests.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., May 2, 1876.

The Republican Senators held a caucus yesterday, and unanimously agreed to vote against any extension of the session. This had a remarkably good effect on the House, for it immediately prepared to go to work on the Senate bills before it. Quite a number passed to-day, and by hard work on Wednesday and Thursday it may accomplish a good deal.

The joint rule of the two Houses prohibits the transmission of original bills from one House to the other within four days of the final adjournment. This cuts off all House bills not sent to the Senate on or before Monday, May 1. To-day the House passed a resolution to suspend this rule for to-day, but the Senate refused. The House then asked to suspend it in the case of the bill making an appropriation to the Homeopathic Hospital in Pittsburgh. To this the Senate agreed; but when the bill came up in the House, it failed for want of a constitutional majority. All House bills, consequently, not acted on finally on May 1st, are dead. They number about fifty, and included in this lot is comprised the bill giving the consent of the State for the use of the Ohio river for making experiments in movable dams for the improvement of navigation.

The Governor considered this bill of so much importance that he sent in a special message urging its passage, accompanied with reports from Major Merrill and other officers, showing its necessity. The friends of this bill committed the blunder of not sending it to the House, in the first place. If it had been sent to the Senate, at first, it would have passed promptly, and there would have been no special difficulty in the way of now getting it through the House.

The friends of lost bills must blame the House for its failure to act on them. It spent a week upon a useless discussion upon the guilt of two members, whom it finally expelled, and the time which was wasted was the most precious of the whole session.

The expulsion of Lynott and Petroff was finally accomplished last night and to-day, and might as well have been done a week ago. No one questioned Lynott's guilt; but Petroff's case was a different one. There was no proof of corruption on his part, and at most he was guilty of a grave indiscretion for which he should have been severely censured; but he was a Republican, and his expulsion was used as a political victim to offset the case of Lynott. The Democrats of the House, galled by the knowledge of the fact that nearly all the parties implicated in the Erie Railroad bill sled on the Boom bill were Democrats, determined from the first to sacrifice the first Republican against whom they could make the shadow of a case, and selected poor Petroff as their man. They have expelled him solely to break the force of the blow inflicted upon them by the members of their own party who entered so keenly into the work of bribery.

The expulsion of these two men was simply for conduct unbecoming a member, and does not disqualify them or render them ineligible to election hereafter.

Skinner, the Journal Clerk of the House, who was the go-between in exhibiting the money on deposit to secure the passage of the Boom bill, resigned this morning, and the Clerk of the House immediately appointed a man in his place. He thus escaped the ignominy of being removed by order of the House.

Among the bills which have just passed both Houses are the bank bill, for the incorporation of banking companies, and the Vagrant bill, for suppression of the tramp nuisance. The latter bill has been modified considerably from the Boss bill now in the prohibition of paying interest on deposits. Deposits with foreign correspondents are allowed to earn three per cent., but no interest whatever by banks is not included in the prohibition.

The miners who are interested in the Ventilation bill should be reminded of the fact that the bill is likely to be lost through the stubbornness of the Democrats in the House, who refuse to concur in the amendment made by the Senate giving to the Governor alone the power to appoint mine inspectors. All the other amendments, however, will be concurred in, but they insist that the bill shall fail unless the Senate will agree that the Secretary of Internal Affairs (a Democrat) shall be coupled with the Governor in making the appointments. The Committee of Conference on this bill has been discharged, and a new one appointed on the part of the House, consisting of Irwin, of Allegheny, one Republican and one Democrat, and a Republican member. The former committee of the Senate, McNeil, Braggins and Clarke, remain. If this committee fails to agree, the bill falls.

The bill for the secession of Mount Washington and Union boroughs (Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth wards) from the city is to be voted on to-day, and is unconstitutional. The Attorney General holds, I am told, that as the Constitution allows cities to be classified, all legislation for such cities is *general*, not *local*, and that all past legislation regarding cities of the second class, is general, and must be so treated. A general law applying to cities of any class, therefore, may be passed, so as to dismember the city; for if it could, every previous law relative to such class might be repealed, until finally the original acts of incorporation might also be repealed, and the cities comprising such class might be wiped out, thus impairing the obligations of contracts made during their existence. This will be one of the present opinion of that officer; but he is willing to hear all parties interested in it, and the bill will be held until they are heard, if they desire it.

The Boom bill is still like a ball, tossed back and forward by the players. After it had passed both Houses, and before it had been signed by the presiding officers, the House requested the Senate to return it to that body. The Senate consented; but notice was given by Mr. Strang at the time that reception was taken of the bill to return to the Senate unless the House took some action upon it. The House sent it back, to-day, without taking any action upon it; and the point of order was at once raised that the Senate could not receive it back in that shape. This led to a sharp debate, when the point of order was withdrawn and a resolution offered to refer the bill to a select committee. Pending this motion the Senate adjourned. SPECIAL.

MANSFIELD, O.

Call for a National Archæological Convention.

MANSFIELD, O., May 2.—General R. Brinkerhoff, President of the Ohio Archæological Association, announces that in pursuance of the instructions given by the society, at its last annual meeting, an International Convention of Archæologists has been called to meet at Philadelphia on the 4th of September next, and the most distinguished and scientific men of the United States and the Canadas are engaged in the movement, and the call has been signed by such names as Professor S. T. Baird, Hon. J. D. Baldwin, of Montreal, T. W. Putnam, Secretary of the American Association, and others. Invitations have been sent to the prominent scientific men of Europe, and a large attendance from home and abroad is expected. The object of the convention is to bring together all persons interested in archæological subjects, and all such are cordially invited to attend and assist in organizing an institution which shall bring the archæologists of the world into prominent communication with each other. The especial reason for the convention at this time is to see the great collection of prehistoric relics which form so novel a feature in the great Exposition. The Smithsonian Institute has been gathering a vast quantity of ethonological specimens from every part of the country, but lately the Ohio State Archæological Association came into the field and has pushed forward what is believed to be the largest and most valuable collection of prehistoric relics ever gathered in America. The collections from other States, it is hoped, will also be sent forward for examination by the convention. Rev. S. D. Peet, of Ashtabula, Ohio, the Chairman of the Ohio committee has in charge the correspondence, and all persons expecting to attend the convention are requested to so notify him. The first meeting of the convention will be in the Hall of the Building at two o'clock P. M., September 4, 1876. It is also announced that the annual meeting of the Ohio Association will be held at Newark, October 12, 13 and 14, instead of the date formerly given.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Man Murders His Wife and Commits Suicide.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Anthony Gehring, a carrier for the morning papers, killed himself and wife this morning. It appears that at about 7:30 this morning, after having delivered his papers, he went to the house of his mother and dropped his bank book, containing a note requesting decent burial and pardon for what he was about to do, and then immediately went home and shot his wife twice, killing her instantly, and then committed successful suicide. The bodies were discovered soon after, weltering in blood in the house 373 West Madison street, where the woman kept a laundry. These people were Germans, and had been married only about eight months. Gehring was of a most violent disposition and was very jealous, without cause, of his wife. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1876.

The Bill to Increase the Issue of Silver.

The bill to-day reported from the Committee on Banking and Currency to increase the issue of silver coin, is designed simply as an expedient to carry the measure through the pressure of a few weeks. It was shown in committee that the people, during the novelty of the restoration of silver to circulation, hoarded large quantities, but that within thirty days this scarcity will begin to disappear. The bill allows the issue of legal tenders in exchange for silver currency. These legal tenders would be recalled and substituted by the fractional currency to the amount of this extra issue of silver, so that when the legal tenders are redeemed by the fractional currency, the whole amount of silver will be no more than under the law. An attempt was made to get the bill up to-day, but was objected to by one of the greenback party. It will be renewed and passed. The officers of the Treasury are urgent that this bill or something similar should pass, as it would avoid comment.

Judge McCandless and His Successor.

Mr. Blunton, of Virginia, stated to-day that he will report the McCandless retirement bill when the committee is next called, which will doubtless be on Friday. Judge Logan, of Greensburg, is still master of the situation. Many of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress do not speak favorably of this appointment, and steps are proposed to induce the President to make another selection. It is not probable that this will succeed. So far as the names of Judges Ketchum and Schofield are concerned, the President, in conversation, while admitting their general fitness, does not speak in a manner leading to the inference that one of them might be selected.

Abrogation of the Ashburton Treaty.

In the Cabinet to-day, the action of the British Government in the Winslow case was considered. It was decided to notify that Government of the abrogation of the tenth section of the Ashburton treaty, relating to the extradition of criminals. The Secretary of State was directed by the President to make the formal notification.

British Entertainment to Centennial Commissioners.

Sir Edward Thornton, Minister to the United States, and Chief British Commissioner, will next week entertain, at the British Legation, the Commissioners of other nations to the International Exhibition. A small number of Senators and Representatives of the United States will also be present by invitation.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1876.

Report on Public Printer.

The House Committee on Printing has agreed to its report in the matter of its investigation of the Public Printer, and will present it to the House for action as soon as the testimony is printed. The report covers about twenty pages of manuscript, and after a summary of the voluminous evidence, will recommend that the Public Printer be presented to the District Grand Jury for indictment on a charge of corruption on his part, and at most he was guilty of a grave indiscretion for which he should have been severely censured; but he was a Republican, and his expulsion was used as a political victim to offset the case of Lynott. The Democrats of the House, galled by the knowledge of the fact that nearly all the parties implicated in the Erie Railroad bill sled on the Boom bill were Democrats, determined from the first to sacrifice the first Republican against whom they could make the shadow of a case, and selected poor Petroff as their man. They have expelled him solely to break the force of the blow inflicted upon them by the members of their own party who entered so keenly into the work of bribery.

The expulsion of these two men was simply for conduct unbecoming a member, and does not disqualify them or render them ineligible to election hereafter.

Skinner, the Journal Clerk of the House, who was the go-between in exhibiting the money on deposit to secure the passage of the Boom bill, resigned this morning, and the Clerk of the House immediately appointed a man in his place. He thus escaped the ignominy of being removed by order of the House.

Among the bills which have just passed both Houses are the bank bill, for the incorporation of banking companies, and the Vagrant bill, for suppression of the tramp nuisance. The latter bill has been modified considerably from the Boss bill now in the prohibition of paying interest on deposits. Deposits with foreign correspondents are allowed to earn three per cent., but no interest whatever by banks is not included in the prohibition.

The miners who are interested in the Ventilation bill should be reminded of the fact that the bill is likely to be lost through the stubbornness of the Democrats in the House, who refuse to concur in the amendment made by the Senate giving to the Governor alone the power to appoint mine inspectors. All the other amendments, however, will be concurred in, but they insist that the bill shall fail unless the Senate will agree that the Secretary of Internal Affairs (a Democrat) shall be coupled with the Governor in making the appointments. The Committee of Conference on this bill has been discharged, and a new one appointed on the part of the House, consisting of Irwin, of Allegheny, one Republican and one Democrat, and a Republican member. The former committee of the Senate, McNeil, Braggins and Clarke, remain. If this committee fails to agree, the bill falls.

The bill for the secession of Mount Washington and Union boroughs (Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth wards) from the city is to be voted on to-day, and is unconstitutional. The Attorney General holds, I am told, that as the Constitution allows cities to be classified, all legislation for such cities is *general*, not *local*, and that all past legislation regarding cities of the second class, is general, and must be so treated. A general law applying to cities of any class, therefore, may be passed, so as to dismember the city; for if it could, every previous law relative to such class might be repealed, until finally the original acts of incorporation might also be repealed, and the cities comprising such class might be wiped out, thus impairing the obligations of contracts made during their existence. This will be one of the present opinion of that officer; but he is willing to hear all parties interested in it, and the bill will be held until they are heard, if they desire it.

The Boom bill is still like a ball, tossed back and forward by the players. After it had passed both Houses, and before it had been signed by the presiding officers, the House requested the Senate to return it to that body. The Senate consented; but notice was given by Mr. Strang at the time that reception was taken of the bill to return to the Senate unless the House took some action upon it. The House sent it back, to-day, without taking any action upon it; and the point of order was at once raised that the Senate could not receive it back in that shape. This led to a sharp debate, when the point of order was withdrawn and a resolution offered to refer the bill to a select committee. Pending this motion the Senate adjourned. SPECIAL.

MANSFIELD, O.

Call for a National Archæological Convention.

MANSFIELD, O., May 2.—General R. Brinkerhoff, President of the Ohio Archæological Association, announces that in pursuance of the instructions given by the society, at its last annual meeting, an International Convention of Archæologists has been called to meet at Philadelphia on the 4th of September next, and the most distinguished and scientific men of the United States and the Canadas are engaged in the movement, and the call has been signed by such names as Professor S. T. Baird, Hon. J. D. Baldwin, of Montreal, T. W. Putnam, Secretary of the American Association, and others. Invitations have been sent to the prominent scientific men of Europe, and a large attendance from home and abroad is expected. The object of the convention is to bring together all persons interested in archæological subjects, and all such are cordially invited to attend and assist in organizing an institution which shall bring the archæologists of the world into prominent communication with each other. The especial reason for the convention at this time is to see the great collection of prehistoric relics which form so novel a feature in the great Exposition. The Smithsonian Institute has been gathering a vast quantity of ethonological specimens from every part of the country, but lately the Ohio State Archæological Association came into the field and has pushed forward what is believed to be the largest and most valuable collection of prehistoric relics ever gathered in America. The collections from other States, it is hoped, will also be sent forward for examination by the convention. Rev. S. D. Peet, of Ashtabula, Ohio, the Chairman of the Ohio committee has in charge the correspondence, and all persons expecting to attend the convention are requested to so notify him. The first meeting of the convention will be in the Hall of the Building at two o'clock P. M., September 4, 1876. It is also announced that the annual meeting of the Ohio Association will be held at Newark, October 12, 13 and 14, instead of the date formerly given.

MORE ASSASSINATION.

A Republican Senator Murdered in Louisiana.

BATON ROUGE, LA., May 2.—Mr. Clarke, the Governor's private secretary, received the following telegram this afternoon:

COUSHATTA, May 2.—Senator M. H. Twitchell was mortally wounded and George King, his brother-in-law, killed while crossing the river at Coushatta, by an unknown party.

[Signed] S. T. WESTER,
Clerk of Court, Red River Parish.

Other dispatches say that an unknown man rode through Coushatta to the river bank and commenced firing with a repeating rifle at Twitchell and King, who were on a flat being ferried over the river, with results as above stated. The negro ferryman was also wounded. Senator Twitchell was one of the holding-over Republican Senators.

METHODISM.

Third Day's Proceedings of the M. E. General Conference at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 2.—After the religious exercise at the opening to-day of the Methodist General Conference, resolutions thanking the Centennial Commissioners for closing the buildings and grounds on the Christian Sabbath, and for prohibiting the sale of liquor were referred to a committee to be hereafter appointed.

A resolution 515 of the Discipline be amended so as to read: "The General Conference shall appoint a committee on boundaries, consisting of one member from each annual conference to be nominated by the delegations respectively, and over which a bishop shall preside, and of which one of the secretaries of the General Conference shall be secretary, and of which twenty-five shall be a quorum, all matters pertaining to conference lines shall be referred to this committee, and the decision shall be final," led to a protracted debate, and was finally adopted.

Rev. H. Price, of Upper Iowa, submitted a preamble reciting that benevolent corporations of Methodist and other churches are compelled to pay upon their annuals six times as much postage as other publishers are required to pay on their printed matter, of no more public benefit, therefore,

Resolved, That we respectfully but earnestly petition Congress to pass the House of Representatives of a bill recently passed by the Senate, with this unjust provision included; and we do hereby respectfully memorialize Congress to modify the postal law that annuals published by our benevolent corporations may pass through the mails at the same rate of postage that other publishers are required to pay on monthly and quarterly magazines.

The resolution was unanimously adopted, and a copy ordered to be forwarded to the Clerk of the House of Representatives.

A motion was submitted providing for the appointment of a standing committee of twenty, to be named the Committee on Judicial Proceedings, and to consist of one from each General Conference, and nominated by the conferences respectively, to which a quadrennial report of the record of judicial conferences shall be referred. The proposition led to a lengthy discussion, in which a number of delegates took part. The proposition to which bishops would be gladly relieved of their present responsibility of deciding legal questions, and referring them to annual judicial conferences to the Committee on Episcopacy was lost, and the motion to appoint a Judicial Committee was adopted. Adjourned.

BALTIMORE, May 3.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Simpson presiding, took up this morning the report of the Committee on Rules.

Rules were adopted and several committees appointed. Rev. W. B. Pope, fraternal delegate from the British Wesleyan Conference, was presented, cordially welcomed and made a short address.

A message to the African Conference at Atlanta was referred to the Committee on Correspondence, and the action of the bishops in appointing fraternal delegates to that conference was confirmed.

The order of business was made, and conference adjourned.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

A Man Murders His Wife and Commits Suicide.

CHICAGO, May 3.—Anthony Gehring, a carrier for the morning papers, killed himself and wife this morning. It appears that at about 7:30 this morning, after having delivered his papers, he went to the house of his mother and dropped his bank book, containing a note requesting decent burial and pardon for what he was about to do, and then immediately went home and shot his wife twice, killing her instantly, and then committed successful suicide. The bodies were discovered soon after, weltering in blood in the house 373 West Madison street, where the woman kept a laundry. These people were Germans, and had been married only about eight months. Gehring was of a most violent disposition and was very jealous, without cause, of his wife. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict in accordance with the facts.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 2, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. BOUTWELL presented a petition from the Society of Friends, protesting against the transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department, which was referred.

A bill appropriating $50,000 for subsistence supplies for the Apache Indians in Arizona, and for the removal of the Indians of Cherahua Agency to San Carlos Agency, passed.

Mr. CONKLING explained that the delay in reporting the new Steamboat bill, recently passed by the House, was to enable persons interested to be heard and to present such facts as they desired.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted the following, and asked its immediate consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be and it hereby is instructed to inquire into what legislation, if any, is necessary and expedient to provide regulations concerning immigration or other arrival of persons in the United States from other countries, with a view to securing the people against the evils of pauperism, crime and other injuries to morals and good order of society, and with a view of lending all lawful aid to the States in the exercise of their sanitary and police jurisdiction, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise.

At the request of Mr. CONKLING, it was laid over.

Mr. MERRIMON submitted an amendment in the nature of a substitute for the House bill to prevent solicitation of contributions or acceptance by any officer or employee of the Government of money, property or other things of value for political purposes. Ordered printed.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted a resolution directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to inform the Senate whether the standard of qualification of teachers, text books, mode of punishment of pupils, rules, regulations and general supervision of white and colored schools are the same in the District, and if any discrimination exist in the management of said schools, or in any of the respects aforesaid; that they inform the Senate in what such differences consist, and the reason therefor. Agreed to.

Mr. DENNIS, from the Committee on Commerce, reported favorably on the House bill authorizing residents and property owners of Neville township, Allegheny county, Pa., to close the channel of the Ohio river on the south side of Neville Island by the construction of an embankment or causeway from the head of said island to the southern shore of said river. Calendar.

Mr. CONKLING, of New York, presented a petition of citizens of New York, remonstrating against the passage of any law granting an American register to foreign built vessels. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

After the introduction of various other bills, a resolution of Mr. HAMLIN to amend the rules so as to provide that the intentions of the Senate in impeachment trials be in public, was taken up and discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when it was laid aside, and consideration of the bill in relation to the Japanese indemnity fund was resumed, the pending amendment being to strike out the words "if not incompatible with the relations of the United States to other Powers," so that it should read "that the President be and hereby is authorized to reserve from the Japan indemnity fund the sum of $715,000 to be used in a manner to be hereinafter provided, and is further authorized to pay over to the Government of Japan the residue of said fund," &c.

After debate the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT moved to strike out the first section of the bill, which provides for the return of the fund to Japan, after deducting the $125,000 to pay the officers and crews of the Wyoming and Jamestown.

Pending discussion, the bill went before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, inclosing the report of the International Commission, and inviting the two Houses of Congress to be present at the opening services. Ordered printed and to lie on the table.

After an executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. WELLS, of Mississippi, offered a resolution directing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill to accept the offer of Hallet Kilbourne to appear before said committee to answer any questions relating to the Real Estate Loan.

Mr. BANDALL moved to lay the resolution on the table, protesting that that was the only proper disposition to make of it. The resolution was laid on the table—yeas 138, nays 83, a party vote.

Mr. LANDERS, of Indiana, asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to report a bill to coin gold and silver coin, foreign and domestic, and to report amendments to existing laws concerning coin, and to investigate the present currency question.

Mr. KELLEY objected.

Mr. TARBOX asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution reciting the fact that the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in the year 1871 or 1872, became the owner of certain Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroad bonds, for which the Union Pacific Company paid a consideration largely in excess of their actual or market value, and that the directors have neglected to investigate the circumstances of the purchase, and to see that the same was made in good faith; and therefore instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether such transaction took place, what were the circumstances and inducements, from whom such bonds were obtained, and for what consideration, and whether the transaction was with corrupt design or in furtherance of any corrupt object. Unanimous consent was given, and the resolution was adopted.

The resolution of censure of Mr. John Young Brown, of Kentucky, in the last House, was rescinded and expunged, and the contested election case of Longnecker *vs.* Farwell was taken up, the report of the committee being that Farwell, the sitting member, is not entitled to the seat and that Lemoyne, the contestant, is. After discussion the case went over until to-morrow.

Mr. PAYNE, from the Committee on Banking and Currency, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, to secure a just and fair distribution of silver coin throughout the country, to issue silver coin now on the Treasury to an amount not exceeding ten million dollars in exchange for an equal amount of legal tender notes, and providing that the notes so received and exchanged shall be reissued only on the requisition and in addition of a like sum of fractional currency received at the Treasury in payment of dues to the United States, and that such fractional currency shall be taken and held and be destroyed and held as part of the sinking fund as provided in the act of the 17th of April, 1876.

Mr. HOLMAN suggested that the bill should be amended by striking out that portion which provides that legal tender notes should not be reissued to the corresponding amount of fractional currency is cancelled.

Mr. PAYNE, without replying to that suggestion, went on to explain that there was a necessity for the issue of this bill, on account of a sort of panic that had arisen in regard to small change, under which fractional currency was now commanding a premium of from three to three and a half per cent. The process of exchanging fractional currency for silver coin was so slow that the supply was not equal to the demands of business, and therefore the bill proposed that silver coin should be exchangeable for legal tender notes. That was the whole purport of the bill, which was in accordance with the suggestions of the Treasurer.

Mr. HEWITT asked what arrangement was made in the bill to prevent greenbacks which were received for silver being paid out again, instead of being reserved for the sinking fund.

Mr. PAYNE replied that the committee had not thought it necessary to legislate under the idea that the Secretary of the Treasury would be likely to violate the law.

A single objection was sufficient to prevent the consideration of the bill, as it is not privileged business, and the Committee on Banking and Currency has no right to report, if there be objection, until that committee is reached in the regular call of committees, which may not be for a long time.

Mr. BLOUNT objected to the consideration of the bill, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 3, 1876.

SENATE.

Mr. MORTON arose to a personal explanation. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read a Washington dispatch to the New York *Tribune* regarding a letter received by him from the General Government while he was Governor of Indiana, out of the appropriation of $2,500,000 to pay the expenses of transporting and delivering arms, etc., to loyal citizens in States in rebellion. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT: The President of the United States, in the spring of 1873, advanced to me $250,000 to enable me to carry forward military operations in the State of Indiana. Of this sum I expended $133,302 in the service of the State, and upon which I charged the State in my settlement with it, and the remaining $116,698 were not expended. This amount I returned to the Treasury and the Secretary of State, as is shown by the following voucher and receipt:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 11, 1865.

SIR—Yours of the 6th inst. inclosing duplicate certificate of deposit issued by the First National Bank of Indianapolis, Indiana, in your favor, No. 360, date of 6th inst., for $116,698, on account of moneys due and returned to the United States, has been received. I am, very respectfully,

GEO. HARRINGTON,
Assistant Secretary of Treasury.

HON. O. P. MORTON, Indianapolis, Indiana.

The $133,302 which I had expended on behalf of the State were paid back to the Government by giving the Government credit for that amount upon advances which had been made by the State in the conduct of the war, which advances were duly audited by the Treasury Department and allowed as just and valid claims against the Government in favor of the State. This settlement and final adjustment of the whole sum of $250,000 are shown by the following voucher and quietus from the office of the Second Auditor of the Treasury:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, SECOND AUDITOR'S OFFICE, November 8, 1865.

SIR—The charge of $250,000 on the books of this office on account of supplying arms to loyal citizens in the revolted States, has this day been closed on the books of this office, to wit: By deposit by you of $116,698 and a transfer of $133,302 of funds from the books of the Third Auditor's office to your credit on the books of this office.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN M. SIMS, Second Auditor.

His Excellency, O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana.

From these vouchers it will appear that the whole sum of $250,000 was accounted for and repaid to the Government. It will be proper in this connection to state the circumstances under which the $250,000 were advanced to me by the President, and the use made of it, to show that it was

A MURDERER'S REMORSE.

The Slayer of a Fayette County Railroad Boss Escapes from Jail, Wanders Everywhere and Finally Surrenders to a Policeman.

The Philadelphia *Times*, of yesterday, says: The murderer's remorse and the visions that haunt his troubled slumbers have furnished the theme for many an exciting sketch, but the free surrender and unsought acknowledgment of a self-confessed man-slayer rarely appear in police annals. The regular hearing at the Central Station yesterday afternoon had been concluded, the audience had dispersed and Alderman Carpenter was about leaving, when a blue-coated and brass buttoned patrolman, nervously grasping a man by peculiar appearance, hurried into the hearing room and announced that eh had a murderer in custody. The prisoner gave his name as William Devitt and his residence as "nowhere." Officer Smith, of the Nineteenth Police district, testified that on Sunday evening, while he was standing at Twenty-third and South streets, the prisoner approached him and said: "I want to give myself up. I have committed murder." The officer then questioned him and subsequently at the station house, in regard to the matter, and learned the following particulars: About five years ago Devitt was employed as a laborer on a railroad near Uniontown, Fayette county, Pennsylvania, about eight miles from Connellsville. Together with three or four companions, all of whom were well as himself were intoxicated, he was passing through the woods. They met a stranger, whom Devitt thinks was a railroad "boss." Being in a quarrelsome humor, Devitt and a man whom he terms his "partner" had a controversy with the stranger about some trifling matter. The argument advanced to a war of words, when Devitt and his "partner" seized a large log of wood and striking the man on the chest crushing in his breast, causing almost instant death. Devitt's "partner" ran through a cornfield, but had not proceeded far before he was captured. Devitt himself was arrested the following day and the two men were lodged in jail, though in separate cells. Devitt succeeded in forcing open the window of his prison apartment and, lowering himself to the ground by means of blank sets cut into strips, effected his escape. In subsequent conversation with Alderman Carpenter and with the *Times* man, Devitt stated since his escape five years ago he had wandered about the country, mainly through the Southern States, working upon various railroads. His companion in crime was convicted of manslaughter and was sentenced to the State prison, and the merchant goes to and from his counting rooms, paying no particular attention to the change hour," as formerly. Then as to the banks—they were ofttimes (up to within a few years) compelled to make remittances of money during more than half of the months of the year, and frequently with remunerative rates. Could he calculate more surely to keep their regular customers in good nature and to "stand by" them, than by paying prompt attention to "outside paper." How is it now? Why, it is a great deal more than half a year he sentence was a life one. Devitt's statement is thereabouts, and the banks, so far from finding the supply of their vaults inside any mark, are and have been for many months glad to see the note brokers often, even with their low rates, come in and take off their hands and give them with long notes of business paper. So goes the world—"nothing permanent but change."

—There have been busy rumors in the last two or three day of trouble in the San Francisco stock market. The quotations of mining stocks show a heavy decline. In the last month Consolidated Virginia and California, the two bonanza stocks, have fallen respectively from 85¼ to 72¾, and from 88¼ to 77¼. It is impossible to get any detailed information from either the telegraphic reports or the California newspapers of the condition of affairs in San Francisco. Even the mining stock quotations are considered unreliable. There is certainly a strong bear element at work in the San Francisco stock market. If the prophecies they make of the failure of the bonanza mines should come true, California would be in as bad a state as France after the bursting of John Law's bubble, for California, like the France of that day, is saturated with the spirit of speculation, and all classes and nearly all individuals are involved.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:30	11:30	12:30	1:30	2:30	3:30
May 3, 1876.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Gold	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup	118¼	118¼				
5-20's, 1865	114½	114½				
5-20's, 1865, new	114½	114½				
5-20's, 1867, registered	112½	112½				
5-20's, 1867, coupons	112½	112½				
5-20's, 1868	112½	112½				
10-40's, registered	111½	111½				
10-40's, coupons	111½	111½				
New 4½'s, coupons	107¾	107¾				
Western Union Tel	64½	64½	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾
Quicksilver	37½	37½				
Pacific Mail	34¾	34¾				
Maripdsa	7¾	7¾				
Do. preferred	17	17				
Adams Express	108½	108½				
Wells-Fargo Ex	86	86				
American Express	50	50				
Unit d States Expr's	70	70				
New York Central	113½	113½				
Erie	20¾	20¾				
Michigan Central	88½	88½				
Michigan Southern	93	93				
Illinois Central	96¾	96¾				
Cleveland & Pittsburg	90¼	90¼				
Chicago & Northwest	90¼	90¼				
Do. preferred						
Rock Island	104½	104½				
St. Paul common	36¼	36¼				
Do. preferred	76½	76½				
Wabash common						
Fort Wayne	120	120				
Ohio & Mississippi	16½	16½				
Ohio Pacific						
Panama	130	130				
Atlantic & Pac. pref						
Atlantic & Gt. Western	13	13				
C., C. & I. C.						
Del., Lack. & Western	97	97				
Morris & Essex						
Hannibal & St. Jo	13½	13½				
Do. preferred	27½	27½				
Union Pacific	61½	61½				
Central Pacific	93	93				
Northwestern	90	90				
Do. preferred	123½	123½				

—Speaking of the great changes that have taken place in the manner of transacting business of late years, and the tendency to employ brokers and agents, a Boston exchange says:

Gentlemen who were in active business say that thirty or forty years ago—of course in the great majority, who have passed away—would distinguish between such an up-to-date "Change daily, as a matter of course. How is it now? Why, nearly all foreign merchandise is purchased by such instrumentality, and even the merchant goes to and from his counting room, paying no particular attention to the change hour," as formerly. Then as to the banks—they were ofttimes (up to within a few years) compelled to make remittances of money during more than half of the months of the year, and frequently with remunerative rates. Could he calculate more surely to keep their regular customers in good nature and to "stand by" them, than by paying prompt attention to "outside paper." How is it now? Why, it is a great deal more than half a year the banks are glad to see the note brokers often, even with their low rates, come in and take off their hands and give them with long notes of business paper. So goes the world—"nothing permanent but change."

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central.*	....	....	32½
Reading	....	....	44¾
Phila. Wilm. and Balt	....	....	30½
Lehigh Valley	....	....	56
Allegheny Valley	....	....	....
Central Transportation	....	....	47¼
Empire Transportation	52	....	....
Northern Pacific bonds	105¾	....	....

*Ex div.

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112⅝.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, May 3.—Money closed easy at 3@4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4½@6 per cent. Customs receipts $247,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $93,000. Clearings $20,000,000. Specie shipments to Europe to-day $414,000, of which $60,000 was gold coin, and the remainder silver. Sterling 486@486¼.

GOLD.

Gold dull at 112¾@112⅝. Carrying rates 1 to 3 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds steady. Railroad bonds quiet but firm. State securities quiet. Stock opened dull and irregular. There were many sales on sellers' options, especially in the case of Western Union and New York Central, the former at ¼ per cent, and the latter at 2@2¼ per cent. below the regular price. During the last hour the market was firm with a recovery of from ¼ to 1¾ per cent., the latter New Jersey Central, which opened at 98, declined to 96 and closed at 97½. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western continued weak among the other investment shares. New York Central was quite actively traded in, and brokers report sales for the account of investors who have held the stock for some time. These sales have been influenced by the recent report about the Commodore's health, various rumors about the railroad war and fluctuations in the stock the other day. In the late dealings there were sellers to-day at Michigan Central and Western Union seller sixty days at a difference of about ¼ per cent., transactions 105,000 shares, of which 34,000 were Western Union, 9,000 St. Paul, 9,900 Erie, 40,00 Lake Shore, 5,000 New York Central and 5,000 Michigan Central. The following were closing quotations:

STOCKS.

W. U. Telegraph	64½	Rock Island	104¼
Quicksilver	15¾	St. Paul	38
Do. preferred	21	Do. preferred	64
Pacific Mail	34¾	Toledo & Wabash	13½
Maripdsa	7¼	Do. preferred	31
Do. preferred	17	Fort Wayne	102¾
Adams Express	108½	Terre Haute	7
Wells-Fargo Ex	86	Do. preferred	15
American Express	50	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Unit d States Expr's	70	Ohio Central	22
New York Central	113½	Do. preferred	104
Erie	20¾	Ohio & Mississippi	16¾
Michigan Central	88½	Atlantic & Gt. West	13
Michigan Southern	93	Atlantic & P. pref	27
Illinois Central	96¾	Indiana Central	49¼
Cleveland & Pittsburg	90¼	Panama	128
Chicago & Northwest	90¼	Lake Shore	53
Do. preferred	87¾	Illinois Central	96¾
Northwestern	90	Cleveland & Pittsburg	90¼
Do. preferred	123¼	Chicago & Northwest	90¼
C. C. C. & I	46	Do. preferred	87¾
N. J. Central	97	Union Pac. bonds	105
		Do. land grants	100¾
		Do sink. funds	91¾

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	118½	New 5's	117¾
5-20's, 1865	114¾	10-40's, registered	112¾
5-20's, 1865, new	117¾	10-40's, coupons	112¾
5-20's, 1867	112¾	Currency 6's	126
5-20's, 1868	122¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	43	Virginia, old	32
Tennessee, new	40¾	Missouri 6's	104¾
Virginia, new	31		

LONDON, May 3, 5 P. M.—The bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £93 66. Consols 97 7-16. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 103¾; do. do. 1867, 105¾; 5-20's, 10-40's, 104¾. Railroad securities—New York Central 101; Erie 12¾; Illinois Central 91.

PARIS, May 3—Rentes 104 francs 90 centimes.

FRANKFORT, May 3.—United States bonds—New 5's 101.

NEW ORLEANS, May 3.—Gold 113@113¾. Sight exchange on N. Y. York ¼ per cent. premium. Sterling exchange 551¼.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 3, 1876. }

The general report in commercial circles to-day was that of activity and briskness. A fair trade was done in grain and breadstuffs, while produce was variously reported, some houses doing an active trade, and others making grevious complaints of dullness. Provisions were moderately active with easy though quotably unchanged values. Groceries were tolerably brisk; some of the leading houses advanced roasted coffee¼¢, while others retained former quotations. Sugars continued easy as formerly reported. Dry goods were very active and there is less reduction in prices the past week than for some weeks previous. No very marked movements in Values and business generally. The first spear appearance in market of strawberries, rhubarb and new onions, which are quoted in their proper place.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce, since our last, are as follows:

Flour, bbls	1,475	Cheese, lbs	700
Corn, bus	800	Butter, pkgs	33
Wheat, bus	2,960	Hides, pieces	3,131
Barley, bus	1,800	Bacon, lbs	20
Rye, bus	2,000	Potatoes, bus	918
Oats, bus	2,032	Hay, tons	20

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce during the past two weeks

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total
Flour, bbls	9,549	9,735	19,282
Apples, bbls	1,000	1,000	2,000
Cheese, lbs	635	754	1,389
Corn, bus	14,898	13,992	28,890
Wheat, bus	9,905	11,430	21,335
Barley, bus	2,825	8,388	11,216
Rye, bus	727	1,000	1,727
Oats, bus	23,921	17,985	41,288
Butter, pkgs	597	356	953
Bacon, lbs	8,681	14,500	23,181
Potatoes, bus	550	384	1,934
Hides, pieces	15,655	8,354	24,009
Hay, bales	2,800	2,600	5,400

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The trade in grain has been moderately active in most branches. Wheat is held firmly, sound winters being in active milling demand. We noted sales of 3 cars red winter at $1 30 on track. Receipts are light to-day as during the past week. We quote choice Michigan white winter at $1 40@1 45; Kentucky and Ohio red winter at $1 40@1 50; Northwestern red at $1 28@1 40; low grades and dirty not neglected at $1 10@1 20; rejected do 90@$1 10, as to quality; No. 2 Chicago spring wheat rules at $1 15@1 16; No. 1 do $1 25@1 30. Shelled corn weak and lower, closing about 1 cent lower; receipts for the week were 13,992 bushels. We quote ear at 50@55c for prime to choice; 48@50c for mixed. Oats rule steady but firmer, although perhaps not quotably higher; the week's receipts were 17,985 bushels. We noted sales of 2 cars white at 43c. We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio at 39@40c; prime white 42@45c. Barley is quiet and nominal, with the malting season nearly closed; quotations range from 75c@$1 00, as to quality; not much doing. Rye is quiet and steady at 68@72 ₱ bushel; 1 car sold at 72c. Jobbing sales of grain rule 2@3c above quotations.

FLOUR—The market continues active and prime winters are quite firm. Spring wheat flours are easier, and white clover grades are in fair former quotations, the weakness in ordinary grades influencing the rest of the market. Receipts for the past week are 9,735 barrels. The rates current are as follows for the wholesale trade: Iowa millers: No. 1 white wheat flour $7 75@8 00; No. 1 amber do $7 ₱ bbl. Red winter flours—No. 1 of the leading dealers for standard brands of family flour, $7 75@8 00; choice to fancy winter wheat flour $7 00@7 25; white wheat $7 00@7 75; Wisconsin is quoted at $6 00@7 25; Minnesota $6 50@7 25; family St. Louis $7 50@8 50; choice patents $8 50@9 00; red win ex wheat flour is active at $6 00@6 25; Graham flour $6 75@7 00; cornmeal $3 75@4 00; rye meal $5 75 ₱ bbl; Kegs $3 00. Rye flour $4 00@5 00 ₱ bbl.

HAY—Receipts continue large and considerably in excess of requirements, having been 2,600 bales during the week. We quote No. 1 timothy $18 00@19 00 ₱ ton; No. 2 do $16 00@17 00; mixed timothy and clover $15 00@16 00; choice prime $17 00@18 00. Oil meal is jobbing at $2 15@2 25 per cwt.

Country Produce.

APPLES—Receipts for the week were 580 barrels, which made the supply somewhat in excess of the demand. The market is quotably dull and drooping. We quote choice sound at $4 75@5 25 per barrel; prime $4 25@4 50; lower grades are hardly quotable, being sold for what they will bring.

APPLE BUTTER—The demand is slack and prices are rather drooping. We quote at 5@6c per gallon in a retail way.

BEANS—The demand is apparently rather slow, and values are weak. The stock is not so large as it was two or three weeks ago, but there is still a considerable surplus which will probably be carried over. We quote prime white navy at $1 10@1 15 ₱ bushel; mediums $1 00@1 05.

BUTTER—There is a moderate supply and the market is firm at 30c in round lots; 33@35c in a jobbing way.

BUTTERINE—The feeling in the medium quality cities of butter continues rather easy but former quotations are unchanged. The receipts and receipts of choice dairy butter which sell at firm rates and 26@30c above the other grades. The apparent tendency of the butter market, at present is downward, and unless the aspect from some cause changes, we should not be forced to note very low prices before the close of the season. The New York market for Western butter is reported fairly supplied with little demand, except at a concession in the rates. Ohio is quoted at 24c; quote gilt-edged dairy at 28@30c; prime to good 18@24c; fair 12@16c; common 10@12c.

CIDER—There is a fair trade at $5 00@6 00 ₱ barrel for hard; sweet drinking $6 00@7 00 ₱ barrel.

CRANBERRIES—Prices are steady at $14 00@15 00 per barrel, as to quality and condition; $6 50 ₱ crate.

CHEESE—The stock of prime old cheese is nearly exhausted, and as a consequence there is little done in that grade except to supply a job. Gossner, for which there is a fair demand. Business is principally in new Ohio factory, which is improving daily in quality; and while some of the earliest make is rather poor, the bulk of the business is done at good prices. New York reports a very much depressed and unsatisfactory. We quote full cream New York Goshen at 11½@13c; prime Ohio factory 11½@12c; choice to prime factory 10½@11c; skims are hardly quotable.

DRIED FRUITS—The market is moderately active, and trade is fair at unchanged values, with the exception of evaporated peaches, which are coming in more plentifully and are 1c lower; sliced 10@11c. Peaches—Halves 11@12c; peeled 18@20c; evaporated peaches 22@25c. Blackberries 7@8c. Huckleberries 10@12c. Raspberries 30@33c. Cherries, pitted, 25@28c; unpitted 8@9c per ₱.

HONEY—Continued dull and rather drooping at the former quotations, business being still quoted at 18@20c per pound in a jobbing way.

FRESH FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—We note the appearance of straw berries in market, which were retailed at 20@25c per quart. Pineapples ruled at 25@40c per dozen, and new onions at 40c per dozen. Old onions are nearly out of market. New Bermuda onions were quoted at $3 00 per crate. Bermuda tomatoes were held at 25c per ₱.

HOMINY—The supply is liberal with a fair demand. We quote at $3 50@4 00 ₱ barrel.

HONEY—New comb is quoted at 20@25c ₱ ₱. California is quoted at 25c ₱ ₱.

MAPLE SYRUP—Receipts are moderate and the market is easy; quoted at $1 15@1 20 per gallon jug; $1 00@1 10 in barrels and jugs. Maple sugar is dull at 10@11c ₱ ₱.

POULTRY—There is a steady market at unchanged quotations. We quote live chickens 6@7c per pair.

POTATOES—The supply comes very liberal through the rush of strawberries, and the market, having amounted to but 8,561 bushels for the past week. We quote round lots on track at 75@80c ₱ bushel for prime peachblows; 15@25c for mixed lots. Sales from store are steady at 90@95c ₱ bushel; prime 25@30c for Peerless. New Bermuda potatoes were easier at $7 25@7 50 per bbl. Jersey sweets rule at $3 50@4 00, with a good demand for fine stock.

VINEGAR—There is an steady demand. We quote country stock 15@20c ₱ gallon; best city make at 25c ₱ gallon.

Provisions.

The demand for the leading staples of hog products was steady to-day as previously quoted. The tendency of the market continues easy in sympathy with the same feeling in the West, but there have been no quotable changes in prices here since our last. The week's receipts were moderate, being 14,756 pieces, and 6 barrels.

BACON—There was an easy feeling, as follows: Shoulders 9½c ₱ pound; short rib sides 13¾c; clear sides 18½c.

CUT AND CURED MEATS—Hams were steady and in fair demand at 14½c ₱ ₱ for extra sugar cured. Breakfast bacon rules steady and we quote sugar cured at 14½c. Sugar cured shoulders were firm being quotable at 10½c. Dried beef, sugar cured, rules at 15c. Beef tongues, ₱ dozen, are quoted at $7 00@7 50.

LARD—The market is easy at revised quotations. We quote prime leaf lard in tierces at 7c ₱ ₱; in half-barrels 7½c; in buckets 7¾c ₱ ₱; in 3-lb cartons 12c ₱ ₱; in 5-lb pails 11½c ₱ ₱; in 3-lb pails 12½c ₱ ₱; in 5-lb pails 12c ₱ ₱; in 6-lb pails 10¾c ₱ ₱.

LARD OIL—There is a steady demand at firm prices. We quote extra winter-strained at $1 00 ₱ gallon; No. 1 at 90@95c ₱ gallon; No. 2 at 80@85c; miners' oil, extra, 65c; No. 1, 61@63c.

HAM SAUSAGE—Continues steady at 9½@10c ₱ ₱.

MESS PORK—The market is quiet, the ruling price being $25 50 ₱ barrel for prime mess.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers, city rendered, 9@9½c ₱ ₱; country do 8½@9c ₱ ₱.

COUNTRY BACON—There is a moderate demand for country-cured meats at steady values. We quote hams at 11½@13c ₱ ₱; shoulders 9@10c; sides 12@13c; lard 12@13c.

Groceries.

The market was moderately steady with trade in fair volume. The range of values is generally steady, except in sugars, which are rather easy and we shade prices down a trifle. Coffee is firm and some of the leading houses advanced quotations on roasted ½¢ to-day, while other jobbers retained former quotations. Other leading staples in the grocery trade are unchanged. The following are prices current:

Green Coffees.	₱ ₱.	*Sugars.*	₱ ₱.
Fancy Rio	24 c	Standard A..10 @	10¼c
Choice Rio	22 c	Extra C..9¾@	10c
Prime Rio	22 c	Do. extra C.. 9¾@	9¾c
Good Rio	21 c	Extra C—yel	9¼c
Ordinary Rio	20 c	C—yellow	9¼c
Java	32 c	Granulated	10¼c
Roasted Coffees.		Crushed	11¼c
Rio, in papers	26 @27c	Powdered	11¼c
Rio, in bulk	24 c	Granulated	11¼c
Java, in papers	34 c	Good fair N. O	8¼c
Java, in bulk	33 @34c	Prime do	9c
Teas.		Prime do	9¼c
Young Hyson	45@70	Choice fair do	9¼c
Imperial	50@60	Choice clarified	10c
Japan	50@60	*Molasses.* ₱ gall.	
Oolong	25@	Fancy ch. N. O	65c
Fancy	60	Prime	62@65c
Souchong	35@40	Good	60c
Starch.	₱ ₱.	*Syrups.*	
Pearl	6¼@7c	Ex. white drips	70@72c
Silver gloss	6¾@7c	Sugar drips	60@62c
Corn	10¼c	Golden drips	50@55c
Rice.		*Spices.*	
Choice Carolina	7¼@7¾c	Cloves	55 c
Patna	7 @7¼c	Allspice	17 c
Rangoon	6¾c	Cassia	33@35 c
Louisiana	6¼@7 c	Nutmegs	85 c
Soda.		Pepper	19@20 c
Bi-carb, in kegs	5 c	*Soaps.*	
Bi-carb, in 10-lb pkgs	5½c	Irish soap, ₱ box	$4 25
Bi-carb, in 5 papers	7 c	S. S. Star, ₱ box	5 75
Candles.		Babbitt's best, ₱ box	6 75
Star, full weight	17 c	Gold do	6 50
Star, short weight	16 c	Do. N. Y. City, ₱ box	4 50
Stearine	20 c	Family mottled soap	5 50
Mould	11@12 c	California, ₱ box	4 20

TOBACCO—There is an active trade at steady prices. The current rates are as follows:

Manufactured—		Six Twist	43@55c
Spun roll	60@65c	Smoking—Gran	
Black Twist	46@50c	Solid cut	50@75c
Black Tens	35@50c	*Leaf Tobacco*—	
Louisville Navy	60@65c	Western leaf—	
Louisville Cav	60@65c	Wrappers	15@20c
Virginia Navy	53@55c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Navy	55@60c	Seconds to fine	12@15c
Virginia Cav	53@58c	Ohio seed filler	9@12
Bit'r D'ble Thick	60@65c	Conn. (choice)	30@35c
Bit'r Navy Plug	60@65c	Seconds	20@25c
Twists, goods	63c@41	Conn. filler	12@15c
Black Quarters	53@55c	Havana wrap'r	1.75@2.25
Rough & Ready	53@55c	Havana filler	60@75c
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	*Cigars*—	
Fine Cut, scrpy	55@60c	Penn's, seed	@17c
Cut and Dry	33@42c	Connecticut	25@ 30
Scotch Snuff	55@70c	Seed & Havana	20@ 30
Black Rappee	55@60c	Spanish	@1 50

FISH—A steady trade at unchanged prices is noted in fish, with a good demand. We report the following as the leading quotations:

	Per bbl.		Per bbl.
Extra No. 1 Mess		Labrador herring	
mackerel	$31 00	spilt	$ 8 00
No. 1 mess do	32 00	Round do	6 25
Ex. No. 1 shore do	28 00	Lake do, lf bbls	5 00
Ex. No. 1 large do	26 00	Lake do, hf bbls	3 00
Ex. No. 1 bay do	22 00	Large Genoa	8 50
No. 1 bay do	19 00	codfish, ₱ ₱	5½c
No. 2 mess do	17 00	Pickerel, ₱ bbl	5 50
No. 2 do	16 00	Boneless codfish	6½c
No. 3 do	12 00	Scaled herring, do	50 c
Whitefish	5 75	No. 1 herring, ₱ box	40
California salmon,		Scaled herring, do	50 c
kits	1 00	Holland herring, do	1 00

FOREIGN FRUITS—Are in fair demand. We quote as follows: Raisins—Layers, new, ₱ box, $3 00. London layers, $3 25@3 50. Valentias, new, 11¼@12c ₱ ₱. Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c ₱ ₱. Currants 6c. Citron 20c. Prunes 14@15c. Almonds—Languedoc 25c; do shelled 50c; do Princess 37c; do Jordan 35c, do Ivica 25c. Walnuts—Grenoble 20c; Marbot 12c. Sicily filberts 16c. Smyrna figs 17c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 10c. Lemons—Messina, ₱ box, $5. Oranges $5 ₱ box. Cocoanuts $6 50 ₱ hundred.

Dry Goods

There continued to be a very marked activity in the demand for dry goods from the country districts and a very active jobbing distribution has been effected since our last report. There is also a continuation of good orders for reassortments of stocks purchased early in the season, and in addition to the volume of trade in liberal, it is made up largely of small orders intended to supply immediate wants. Quotations remain firm and no particular changes to be noted this week are not so numerous as they were last week or the two weeks previous. Prints and ginghams have been active and steady. Prints were unsettled and no new reductions. Arnold, Hartel's and Dunnell's fancies to 6c, Amoskeag fancies to 6½c, American shirting prints to 5½c, Allen's fancies to 6c, Pacific fancies to 6½c, Eagle fancies to 6c, and Pacific percales to 12c, except staple colors, which are held at 18c. Prices current are as follows:

BROWN SHEETINGS.			
Name.	Width.	Name.	Width.
Anchor A No. 1	36 8½	Newburg	36 8
Penn Mill do	4-4 8½	Lacona E	36 8
Eagle No. 1	36 8½	Lacona F	36 8
Western trade	36 7¾	Lacona O	40 8
Lonsdale	36 8½	Lacona A	4-4 10
Avondale	36 6	Lacona	10-4 27½
Conestoga A	29 6	Conestoga	10-4 27½
Chippewa	36 6	Conestoga	12-4 32½
Nonatook	4-4 8½	Juniata B, fine	3-4 8

BLEACHED SHEETINGS.			
Commonwith G. F	7	Lonsdale Cam	36 10¼
Suffolk L	36 7	Lonsdale Cam	36 12
Sharon	36 7¾	Fruit of Loom	36 10¼
Red Bank	36 7½	Wamsutta	36 12½
Rochdale	36 8	Davol	36 12
Hope	36 8	Utica	36 8½
White Rock	36 10½	Waltham	4-4 12
Pocahontas	36 9	Pepperell	9-4 27½
Mill	36 9	Pepperell	10-4 32½

PRINTS.			
Conestoga fa'cy	6	Southbridge	5½
Manchester fa'cy	6	Cocheco fancy	5½
Garner fancy	5½	Cocheco fancy	5½
Amoskeag fa'cy	6¼	Hartel	6
Arnold	6	Hartel solid	6
Merrimac	6	Simpson's black	6
Allen fancy	6	" fast black	6
American fancy	6¼	" mourning	6¼

SHIRTING PRINTS.			
Haircloth checlots	6¼	Oriental	6
Cocheco	6	Cocheco fancy	6
Merrimac	6	American	5½
Anchor	6	Allen	5½

TICKING.			
Conestoga A No. 1	7-8 10	Thorndike	7-8 11
Conestoga A No. 2	7-8 11	Portsmouth	7-8 17
Conestoga A No. 3	7-8 12	Whittaker	7-8 28
" gold m'l'd	4-4 16½	Whittaker	7-8 28
" prem.	4-4 18	Whittaker	4-4 32

GINGHAMS.			
Lancaster	11½	White	11
Glasgow	8	American	8
MISCELLANEOUS.			
White carpet chain		Colored carp't ch'n	
fine	12	fine	29
Cot ba'ting	12½@16	Cotton twine	22

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, May 3.—Domestic goods quiet in first hands. Prices firm. Cassimeres and woolens in rather better demand by clothiers. Prints quiet and firm. Ginghams advanced to 9c. Oriental and Washington fancies to 9c. Ginghams in steady request. Dress goods in moderate demand.

Wool.

There is hardly enough being done in this line to warrant giving quotations for this market. There is no market really, as yet. What odd lots of pulled wools and early clips are coming into market are looked upon with distrust. Receipts are light, no consignments to lake hold. The advices from the East are discouraging, and the opinion is almost universal that prices will be lower than they were at this time last year. Concerning the condition of the Eastern market the Boston *Commercial Bulletin* says:

"The wool market shows more activity in the manufacturing and jobbing trade, which has been secured by concessions in prices. The market may be quoted weak with no buoyancy to it. Stocks are light in first hands on hand under ordinary circumstances would be considered light, but there is no speculation in shutting down and reducing their force, the flannel mills doing little or nothing, what little wool there is in sight being sold on orders from clothiers who have a fair supply, though it would be in the way when the new clips begin arriving next month.

Coarse wools are quoted as a decided impression of values. The character of the buyer refers to the fine fall clip, which is the bulk of the wool. Ready money is desired, and those who have a supply can make their own prices on a lot. The feeling is cautious in the market this week it is downward. Ohio extra and double extra range from 41@42c, and very fine long-stapled treble extras would hardly bring more than 42c. Michigan wools sell at 38@39c, and X and XX at 40@41c.

"In pulled wools stronger depression exists. Supers, which were held a little higher ago at 38c, are now moving slowly at 35c. Here and there a very exceptional lot brings a higher price, but the general average about 35c, and are very slow at that.

(By Associated Press.)

BOSTON, May 3.—Wool dull; manufacturers buying to meet only present wants; prices have now touched lower points than for many years, but do not afford any inducement to operate and all grades feel the depression. Extra Ohio and Pennsylvania delaine 42@43c; fine 42@44c; medium No. 1 fleeces dull. Combing fleeces in very little inquiry. Michigan and Western unchanged. Pulled plenty but dull, super and extra mostly 37@42c.

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—There is an active jobbing trade among the wholesale drug houses, and we note a generally revised list of prices since our last report. The following list of quotations in drugs is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acid.		*Magcal.* ₱	80 @	1 00
Acetic	12 @	18	Manna S F	1 00 @	1 10
Citric	1 @	1 05	Manna S F B	95@	1 00
Muriatic	3 @	5	Morphia	2 35 @	2 40
Sulphuric	2 @	3	Nut No 1	1 35 @	1 40
Tartaric	80 @	85	Nut No 2	1 @	1 05
Alcohol, 4th	2 20 @	2 40	Oil—		
Aloes.		Anise	3 50 @	3 70
Barbadoes	18 @	20	Bergamot	6 00 @	6 50
Socot	60 @	75	Cassia	2 00 @	2 25
Cape	12 @	15	Cinnam'n	2 00 @	2 20
Am Cape	10 @	12	Cod liver	1 00 @	1 10
Aqua	8 @	10	Cod liv, gal	2 00 @	2 75
Assafœtida	50 @	60	Croton	2 00 @	2 25
Ashes.		Linseed, raw	58 @	60
Pearl	4 @	5	Linseed, boil	61 @	63
Pot Cops	5 @	6½	Neat's F, gal	90 @	1 25
Bay rum, gal	2 75 @	4 00	Olive, gal	2 00 @	3 00
Barks.		Opium	6 00 @	6 25
Cassia	32 @	35	Opium, oz	6 25 @	6 50
Cinch red	30 @	35	Pepperm't	4 00 @	4 50
Cinch pale	70 @	80	Peppermint	3 80 @	4 00
Elm	10 @	12	Peppermint	3 50 @	3 75
Black Lead.		Sassafras	75 @	85
American	3 @	6	Sassafras, fl	2 @	2 25
East Ind	11 @	12	Tannin, gal	60 @	65
Blue mass	60 @	65	Tannin, oz	60 @	65
Blue mass	70 @	75	Tansy	4 00 @	4 50
Borax ref'd	14 @	17	Pt Paris, bbl	3 75 @	4 00
Brim roll, ₱	4 @	5½	Pt Paris	60 @	70
Brim pul	4 @	5½	Bichrom	22 @	24
Calomel	1 @	1 10	Chlorate	35 @	40
Camphor	1 @	1 05	Cyanide	75 @	1 00
Camp ref'd	3 @	3½	Potty	8 @	9
Cantharides	1 75 @	1 80	Quinine	2 30 @	2 40
Cham Ger'n

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, MAY 6, 1876.

WILLIAM HEMPHILL JONES is still Chief Clerk in the office of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, Mr. BRISTOW.

THAT charge against Senator MORTON has already fallen to the ground. What windmill will the Quixotic Confederates waste their prowess upon, next?

THE exports from Philadelphia last week amounted to $971,673. The principal articles were: Corn, $275,873; petroleum, $209,846; bacon, $189,250; wheat, $58,550; flour, $36,266.

THE bill defining the statutes relating to the tax on beer, and providing that the tax shall be assessed on the quantity of beer manufactured and not on the quantity of material used, has passed both branches of Congress.

REPUBLICAN Iowa is digging deep and building strong. She has 9,225 school houses, 10,872 school teachers and 505,381 children attending school, while of her entire population over sixteen years of age, only one in 168 cannot read.

SOME time ago the Democratic House very properly refused to grant further extensions on any sewing machine patents. The agents are now bringing a heavy pressure to bear on the Republican Senate to induce that body to reverse the House action. It is yields, such a jack will stand disgraced in the eyes of the whole people.

THERE are upwards of 130,000 women in New York city employed in various trades, and it is estimated that their aggregate earnings amount to nearly $20,000,000 a year. With such an exhibit of female industry in the chief city of the nation, who will say that American women are indolent and unfitted to cope with adverse fortune and circumstance?

"TUPPENNY" WILLIAMS, the blue jeans Democratic candidate for Governor of Indiana, is a man with a record. It is openly charged by the Republican papers of his own county that he was a member of the Sons of Liberty, or Knights of the Golden Circle, and that as a member of the Legislature in 1863, he was in the plot to take all military authority out of the hands of Governor MORTON and place it in the hands of members of the Sons of Liberty.

THE General Conference of the African Methodist Episcopal Church assembles today at Atlanta, Georgia. There are delegates appointed to attend from all the States of the Union, Canada, Hayti and Cuba, and the session is expected to be one of great importance to the colored men. The discussion of the relations of the colored Methodist Church organization with the Methodist Episcopal Churches North and South will constitute an important part of the proceedings.

THE *Financial Chronicle* holds that the act authorizing one thousand millions of four per cent. bonds, payable after thirty years, could not be negotiated at par, and urges that a longer date is necessary to meet the market. An amendment is advocated extending the date to fifty years, and it is added: "Until this is done, the negotiation of our four per cents in Europe is certainly impracticable." There is no time to lose if the refunding is to take place before the next European waf.

THE depressed condition of trade and finance abroad is even more marked than in this country. The papers tell of ruin on all sides. A leading London journal of late date says: "People have not yet realized that for the last ten years the world has been carrying on business upon the system of devouring the goose with the golden egg." The shrinkage of foreign securities is described as absolutely appalling. The only foreign securities which maintain their value are our Government bonds.

BLACKBURN, the Kentucky guerilla, has fairly earned the distinction of being considered the boss blackguard of the present Congress, and has in great part endeared himself to the constituency whom he so faithfully represents. The Shelby *Sentinel* in answer to the inquiry of a correspondent whether there would be a candidate against him in the ensuing Congressional race, replies:

"If we may judge from the expressions of opinion that we have heard in this county we answer that there is a great emphatic *no*. Blackburn has, indeed, surpassed the expectations of his warmest friends."

THERE is a notable falling off in the imports of foreign dry goods, this year, as compared with those for the past few years. The aggregate importations at New York last month were $6,115,507, a decrease of $1,389,174 compared with April last year, and $2,389,844 compared with 1874. Since the first of January there has been a decrease in the total entries of $7,250,709 compared with the corresponding period last year, and $6,568,005 compared with 1874, a decline of nearly twelve per cent. We are gradually learning to solve the question "wherewithal shall we be clothed," without the intervention of foreign manufacturers.

COMPLAINTS of the scarcity of both fractional notes and subsidiary silver coin multiply on every hand. Evidently each kind of currency is hoarded. The great body of the people have very vague notions about silver; every man wants, if for no other reason than the novelty of the thing, a few pocket pieces, and the greater the difficulty in getting them the more eager they are to have them. It is believed that $5,000,000 to $7,000,000 of these pieces will be retained as pocket curiosities for several months, or until such time as the new silver coins become abundant. The methods taken to get these coins in circulation have been very defective.

A CURIOUS scene occurred in CAULFIELD'S committee after the close of DAVENPORT'S examination, last Saturday. The former asked the latter if he would leave him his huge bundle of vouchers to examine, and DAVENPORT said: "Yes, if one of the Republican members of the committee is present when you do it. I want to be protected against losing these papers." Thereupon CAULFIELD bitterly replied, "do you think I'm going to steal them?" and threw the papers over to DAVENPORT, in a rage. There never was such an unlucky set of fellows as these Democratic "investigators." Their carefully planned inquisitions go as "contrary" as the Irishman's pig that was headed for Cork all the while Pat was *driving him to* Dublin.

THEY are investigating the "reform" ex-Governor of Wisconsin, now, and showing him up in a sorry light. He turns out to have been a petty larceny thief, by misappropriating public funds drawn from the State Treasury, in a small way. It is established that, in the autumn of 1874, he made this entry in his accounts: "For expenses incurred in protecting the Superior harbor, $500." When asked what he did with the money he said he paid it to one SLOAN as attorney fees. He admitted that the payment was made since the investigation was instituted, and when asked if he would have made it at all if no investigation had been begun, he replied, "I don't know." Proofs have also been adduced showing that he was guilty of pilfering postage stamps and cabbaging stationery.

REAGAN, of Texas, is another bright and shining Democratic luminary. He was formerly Postmaster General of the rebel Confederacy, and is now a leading member of the Confederate House. In the course of a recent debate on a bill to enable aliens to hold real estate in this country, he objected to the measure as being "contrary to the policy of all governments." It so happens that by the Naturalization act of 1870, aliens are allowed to hold real and personal property of every description anywhere within the United Kingdom of Great Britain. The same is true of France. In JEREMY BENTHAM'S works the subject is very fully discussed. If he could find no good reason for the prohibition of aliens from holding land in England, still less is such a rule necessary in this country.

THERE is an immense rush of grain from Chicago to the seaboard, consequent on the unprecedentedly low freight rates resulting from the existing railroad war. One of the heaviest grain merchants of that city on Saturday made a contract stipulating that 138,000 bushels of wheat should be set down at Liverpool for forty-two cents gold per bushel, or a trifle over the single rate charged a month ago between that point and New York. Other agreements of an equally bed-rock nature were concluded on the same day for the shipment of corn and wheat to Glasgow and Liverpool. This foreign trade has undoubtedly, the *Inter-Ocean* says, more than anything else, sustained the present drain on Chicago and Northwestern granaries, and has enabled the competing lines to maintain the otherwise ruinously low rates.

SO MANY amendments to the Bankrupt act have been proposed during the present session of Congress, that the New York *Bulletin* has thought it advisable to give the exact status of the act at the present time, a summary of which we furnish. The following law has been passed through both Houses, and was approved by the President on the 14th of this month. It relates exclusively to cases commenced in the Territories prior to June 22, 1874:

That in all cases in bankruptcy commenced in the supreme courts of any of the Territories of the United States prior to the twenty-second of June, 1874, and now undetermined therein, the clerks of the several courts shall immediately transmit to the clerks of the district courts of the several districts of said Territories all the papers in, and a certified transcript thereof, all the proceedings had in each of said cases; and the said clerks of the district courts shall immediately file the said papers and transcripts as papers and transcripts in the said district courts.

SECTION. 2. That the clerks of the said several supreme courts shall transmit the papers and transcripts provided for in section one of this act, in each case, to the clerk of the district court of the district wherein the bankrupt or bankrupts, or some one of them resided at the time of the filing of the petition in bankruptcy in said case; and as soon as the said papers and transcript in any case shall have been transmitted and filed, as herein provided, the district court in which the same shall have been so filed shall have jurisdiction of the said case, to hear and determine all questions arising therein, and to finally adjudicate and determine the same in all respects as contemplated in other bankruptcy cases by the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," and approved March 2, 1867, and amendments thereto.

The House, on the 8th of February, passed the following bill:

That the act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867, and all other laws and parts of laws amendatory of said act supplemental thereunto, and all amendments thereto, be, and the same hereby are, repealed.

That all suits and proceedings now pending in the courts of the United States wherein an adjudication in bankruptcy has been made shall be proceeded with and governed by the provisions of existing laws, which are hereby continued in force only for the purpose of closing up suits and proceedings now pending.

That this act shall take effect from and after the first day of January, 1877.

This is a practical repeal of the Bankrupt act of 1867 and all its amendments, except where it affects suits pending. This bill is now in the Senate Judiciary Committee under consideration. It is not probable that it will be agreed to by the Senate, because that body is apparently opposed to absolute repeal. It will, however, be reported to the Senate with amendments. A third bill has passed the Senate, which provides:

That no voluntary assignment by a debtor or debtors of all his or their property, hereinfore or hereafter made in good faith for the benefit of all his or their creditors, ratably and without creating any preference, and valid according to the law of the State where made, shall, of itself, in the event of his or their being subsequently adjudicated bankrupts in a proceeding of involuntary bankruptcy, be a bar to the discharge of such debtor or debtors.

The House Committee on Judiciary has agreed to this bill, and ordered it to be reported. It will undoubtedly pass the House. This is, in brief, the exact present condition of the Bankrupt act. Everything now depends on what the Senate Judiciary Committee will do with the House bill for total repeal.

THE testimony of ex-Governor AMES, of Mississippi, before the Senate committee to inquire into election frauds in that State, was conclusive as to the existence of a general system of intimidation, fraud and violence, by which in all the Republican counties the voters opposed to the Democracy were prevented from exercising their franchise. He showed that it was impossible without bringing on a bloody collision between the two races, as he was not sustained by Federal troops to secure to the negroes their rights at the last election; that there were riots, shootings, threats, an organized system of intimidation; that the police officers were in some cases overawed and in other instances exiled, and that, in a word, no Republican had any rights which the Democrats felt bound to respect. He also showed that the charge so often made, that the State was being robbed by excessive taxation, was wholly groundless, the rate of taxation in Mississippi being only seventy cents per hundred, whereas in New York it is sixteen dollars per capita. The special correspondent of the New York *Times* who is now traveling through the Southern States, in his last letter to that paper makes substantially the same statements concerning the means used to deprive the negroes of their votes. He says:

"When all other means fail, they do not hesitate to resort to violence—not organized violence, it will be remembered—but that which can always be practiced by one white man upon dozens of negroes. In the remote districts the black men are quietly but firmly assured that if they attempt to register or vote they will be whipped, or it may be killed. Some wild young Democrat carries this threat into execution. The suspected members of the party' wink at the crimes, and scores of the timid negroes, fearing for their lives, stay away from the polls. The result is the system of intimidation is that in at least three of the Louisiana parishes and in two Georgia counties, where there are thousands of black men, not one hundred Republican votes are cast. These statements are made by negroes, who support them by displaying scourged backs and broken limbs. They are, of course, denied in the Democratic journals, but the denial is supported by no evidence, all fair-minded people are forced to believe the black men."

AN IMPORTANT decision has just been rendered by the United States Circuit Court of New York, affirming the validity of the "GREEN" patent for an improvement in well-driving, consisting in the driving of air-tight iron tubes perforated at the bottom, into the earth, until the water-bearing stratum is reached, when the water, by the action of a pump at the upper end of the tube, flows therefrom in great quantities. The wells thus driven have proved eminently successful, and the cost of sinking them has been so small in comparison with that of Artesian and other forms of wells, that immense numbers of them have been brought into use in this and other countries, the royalties from their use proving a source of large revenue to the owners. It was claimed by the plaintiff that defendant had infringed upon the patent by sinking wells similar in character, and the suit was to stop defendant's use of them, and recover damages for the infringment. The Court held that the prayer of the plaintiff must be granted. The decision involves over a million dollars. After reciting the manner and construction of common and artesian wells, and the difference in their principles from that of the driven well, the Court said:

"The advantages secured by this method are manifold. As the force with which the water will flow into the well, pit is greatly increased, a tube of moderate diameter forms a sufficient well pit, thereby saving much expense and labor in constructing the well pit. Good water may by this means be reached when the surface water is bad. By its means a quicksand may be overcome when it would otherwise prove an insurmountable obstacle; all danger of using water fouled by dirt is avoided, and the supply of water, being limited only by the capacity of the water-bearing strata, is, in most cases constant. It is plain, therefore, to see that the subject under consideration has utility, and is patentable as a new process. The idea or principle of forcing water from the earth into a well-pit by the use of artificial power is new, but is not itself patentable. The idea when made available by a method by which it is put to practical use, is patentable, and is thus secured to the person who conceived the idea and invented the method. To suppose that it was the intention of the inventor to secure a patent for no more than the operation of constructing a well is an absurdity.

OF COURSE the privileges of Congress must be maintained, and both its Houses protected from contempt. To secure this end Congress passed a law providing that every person who shall refuse to appear as a witness or give testimony and produce papers, when summoned by the authority of either House, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and punished by fine and punishment, and that in such case the facts shall be certified by the House whose authority is so contemned to the District Attorney for the District of Columbia, who shall thereupon bring the matter before the Grand Jury. Under this law the judge before whom KILBOURNE, the contumacious witness, was brought, turned the prisoner over to the civil courts. *He could not have lawfully done anything else*, so long as the law in question stands unrepealed or unamended on the statute books. The *Post*, however, is for overriding the law, the Constitution, and everything else. Hear it rave:

"The courts of this District of Columbia, corrupt to a degree that is simply nauseating, usurp the judicial functions of Congress and discharge a witness from its custody who refuses to testify in an important investigation, and one that not only affects the pecuniary interests of the United States, but involves the honesty of high officials who are anxious to keep the mouth of the witness closed. If the President and his Cabinet, and the leprous courts of a rotten borough succeed in carrying out their plans, investigation is at a close, and the exposure of crime will be rendered impossible. The crisis is therefore upon Congress, and it must assert itself."

Some time ago that paper characterized the arbitrary action of the House with regard to this matter as an "outrage," but its views appear to have subsequently undergone a radical change.

THE last annual report of the American Silk Association, just published, shows that the silk manufacturers of this country were more prosperous last year than ever before. Not only has the business acquired a substantial foothold among us, but the products of our own workmen are rapidly superseding those of foreign manufacturers. The total value of our silk product for the year ending December 31, 1875, was $27,158,071. How extensively diversified this industry has become is shown by the variety of goods manufactured, reported by the Secretary of the Association:

VALUE OF PRODUCTS, CLASSIFIED BY ARTICLES.	Values.
Trammings	$3,071,751
Organzine	1,833,700
Spun silk	850,000
Fringe silk	121,739
Floss silk	34,308
Sewing silk	880,979
Machine twist	5,535,754
Dress goods	1,412,500
Millinery and tie silks	2,541,191
Women's scarfs	104,521
Men's scarfs	31,000
Handkerchiefs	995,115
Foulards	450,000
Ribbons	4,815,483
Laces	164,000
Patch laces	35,553
Veils and veiling	65,284
Silk hose	6,000
Braids and bindings	386,100
Military trimmings	33,000
Upholstery trimmings	459,613
Ladies' dress trimmings	3,397,257
Total products 1875, 1,433,782 lbs	$27,158,071

The quantity of raw silk imported last year to supply these varied manufactures was 1,330,482 pounds, an increase of 38,807 pounds over the importation of the previous year. It is intimated by the *New York Mail* that the exhibition of silk goods, of of home make, at the Centennial, will astonish the country, their quantity, quality, design, coloring and finish comparing favorably with any others manufactured.

THAT staid old Democratic journal, the New York *Journal of Commerce*, is disgusted with the hopeless perverseness and imbecility of the party leaders. That paper says:

"The Democrats have lost ground steadily throughout the last five months. There has not been anywhere, on any side of us, in any municipal or State convention, one noble effort to cast off the old shackles which have held it down the last fifteen years, and show that it has profited in any way from its long adversity. At the Utica gathering it clasped the chains of Tammany contentedly upon its wrists, and put the hand thus fettered to lead on the forces of the Empire State in the coming contest. The people of New York will not take the fellowship offered. They have no more sympathy with Tammany as it is now constituted. The spirit of Tweed governs it precisely as in the days of yore. The stealing is not on so large a scale, nor the opportunities for it as favorable, but the reckless dishonesty is the same as ever. There is no difference in principle between the court house frauds and the distribution of extra wages upon the public works to win over pot-house politicians and buy up needy voters. The blood in that body has not been changed, and the lightest scratch on the finger betrays the race. The old leader of the clan is a fugitive with a price set upon his head, but the followers have as keen a scent after the loaves and fishes when in the spiritless days of his power they received them broadcast from his open hand. * * The old Bourbons, having learned nothing and forgetting nothing, will wear with those dress-trappings into the St. Louis Convention on the 27th, and at the proper hour concentrate their votes upon the candidate which Tammany has previously placed on the slate."

AN EVENING contemporary is informed that the COMMERCIAL has no possible objection to the "Democratic smelling committee" at Washington continuing their investigations as long as they see fit. What we "growl at" is the fact that these "investigations" have gotten to be the most infamous scandal mills that can be imagined. The witnesses whose testimony has been heard and published to the world have been mostly men with grievances, gossipers who want a free trip to Washington, and find witness' fees an easy bonanza; liars whose word would not be believed by those who know them, even when bolstered up by an oath; former employees of the Government who have been discharged for cause; disappointed contractors, unsuccessful claim agents, indicted criminals, unemployed detectives whose business has been to hunt down scandal; blackmailers, bribe-takers, defaulters, criminals who want to get immunity by betraying their confederates; with perjurers and unatics. The more sensible and judicious Democrats are disgusted at the results already reached, but party fealty imposes silence and prevents action. Nothing has yet been done which can give any reasonable ground to call upon the people to confide their government to Democratic hands, or that evinces the slightest capacity for wisely directing affairs and shaping the policy of the nation.

THE returns of the Bureau of Statistics for the month of March, just published, show a reduction in the imports of the country of about twenty per cent. as compared with the same month of 1875, the value of the receipts of merchandise being $44,222,863 this year and $55,106,417 in 1875. The exports, however, show an increase of about 2½ per cent. The currency value of the shipments of domestic produce for March was $57,290,666, against $54,572,961 in 1875. The total imports, specie included, for the nine months of the fiscal year, ending with March, show a decrease of eleven and a half per cent., as compared with the same period of the preceding fiscal year. The gold value of the exports of domestic produce for the nine months is $402,200,000, against $388,600,000 for the corresponding months of the previous year. The total of imports and exports, specie in both cases included, for the nine months, shows a surplus of $82,800,000 of exports over imports, on the nine months trade, compared with a like surplus of $42,000,000 in the same period of the preceding fiscal year.

ONE of the latest charges against the President is to the effect that he appointed a pension agent in the West who shared his salary with a poor woman who had long been a friend of the GRANTS. Supposing the statement to have been true at its worst—that he preferred a man for the place who would give a sinecure clerkship to a poor widow—how much worse would that have been than to give the place to a man as a reward for partisanship? It was not true, however. The agent was appointed on the recommendation of some thirty prominent citizens of Missouri, including the Congressional delegation, the Republican State Committee, Republican members of the Legislature, and others. The widow's appointment to a clerkship was not known to the President until the latter part of February, when it was called to his attention by an enemy of the agent, whereupon he requested Secretary CHANDLER to investigate it, and, if true, to take such action as he thought best. This was done, and the incumbent was removed. So perishes another baseless scandal.

The model Democratic member of the Pennsylvania Legislature is Speaker Patterson. There never climbed into the Speaker's chair of a legislative body a more ignorant, narrow-minded, bigoted man than he. He has not the remotest idea of what dignity or decency is. His conduct while the Boom bill was on its passage in the House was disgraceful in the extreme. After he had voted for the bill, he allowed its friends by pairs to absent members and vote them for it, in violation of parliamentary rules; allowed a member who voted for the bill to change his vote, to change it back again, and declared defeated the bill passed with only a hundred votes for it, upon the pretext that 100 was a majority of 201, because two members were dead. Perhaps the people of this State will be in a hurry soon to elect another Democratic House of Representatives, but after the experience of the past two years we cannot believe they will.—*Meadville Journal.*

Landers, the great extinguished of Indiana Democracy, is disgusted with political life. For him the thought of office no longer has sweetness. He came back to his seat in Washington from the Indianapolis slaughter house, and as he flopped into his chair in the House he said with venomous bitterness to a friend who asked him whether he would call for the trial of Congress: "No, sir; I won't. I never made anything out of politics, and my private business requires my attendion. Governor Hendricks wanted me to run, and the State officers gather around me after the convention and said I must run for Congress again, but I won't. The dirty skunks! I spent my money to carry the district in the State election and pulled them through, and when I went home I found them organized against me. No, sir; your Kerrs, McDonalds and Hendricks can run their machine. I am done."

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Senator Morton will address the tarheelers of North Carolina on Decoration Day.

Babcock's trial for allegad complicity in the safe burglary has been set down for September next.

The New York *Herald* "personalist" took one of the minor prizes at the National dog show, last week.

Printer's ink is the grease for the wheels of commerce. If you don't believe it, advertise and be convinced.

The peach trees which were "all frozen to death" in the dispatches last month, are now "all in full bloom."

Wild turkeys and geese are being exported from California to New Zealand, in order to be acclimated there.

The *Courier-Journal* thinks President Grant appears to be "in a very tight place." Between the sherry and champagne?

Correct. "Down with corruption at home as well as at Washington," is the motto of a new paper at Atlanta, Georgia.

Sharkey, the murderer, who escaped from New York city to Havana, is said to be a successful hotel "runner" in Madrid, Spain.

Where Powhatan smoked his pipe while Pocahontas pleaded for the original John Smith there now stands—a solitary chimney.

The value of postage stamps, stamped envelopes and postal cards issued by the Postoffice Department last month, was $3,450,484 80.

The perfection of a thing consists in its essence; there are perfect criminals, as there are men of perfect probity. Caulfield is a perfect ass.

Mr. D. T. Moore, the founder and for more than a quarter of a century the conductor of the *Rural New Yorker*, has vacated his position.

Notwithstanding the continual increase of Sunday schools, Spurgeon is afraid there is a plentiful lack of "good old fashioned study of the Bible."

Disraeli proposes sending a minister to reside at the court of the Khedive of Egypt. That will be an insult to Turkey, and a challenge to France.

In California, where everything is big, the biggest lunatic asylum in the world is now being erected. It is twice as big, at any rate, as the National Capitol.

The amount of money spent in intoxicating drinks in Great Britain during the past ten years is estimated at $1,500,000,000 more than the total of the national debt.

Kate Field made her first appearance on the London stage on Thursday last, in the character of *Volante*, in the "Hunchback." Her *debut* was a pronounced success.

There are in New York city 67,000 dwellings, but of these only 12,180 are occupied by one family. The balance of the houses are occupied by from one to fifty families each.

Growing sensible. The English people during the last financial year increased their consumption of tea and coffee, and diminished their use of intoxicating beverages.

What exploration has accomplished in Africa may be judged by a single fact. In 1850 the area of cultivated land in Egypt was 2,000,000 acres; in 1874 it was 5,000,000.

Speaking of the titleigiven to Dom Pedro, while its Spanish form, Don, is commonly used in Brazil as *Esquire* is in this country, the Portuguese form is applied only to the Emperor.

England is organizing a society for the purpose of stocking uninhabited islands with pigs and rabbits, so that shipwrecked sailors who happen to reach them may find an abundance of food awaiting them.

Congressional investigations are expensive luxuries. A witness from Tucson, Arizona, figures up his expenses from that point to Washington at $2,500, and says he has nothing important to tell the committee which summoned him.

In a recent trial for infringement of copyright, the Italian Court of Appeals held that "The speeches of the Pope, he being the Supreme Governor of the Universal Church, can be subject to no rights of private ownership."

A New York mechanic has invented a torpedo boat. It is made of iron, shaped like a cigar, and contains motive power to drive it three miles. The machinery is controlled by an electric battery. It moves under water at such depth that no shot can reach it.

The canal connecting the Fox and Wisconsin rivers will soon be completed, giving an unbroken line of water communication from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. The canal, however, in its present condition, will not be navigable at all seasons of the year.

The recent United States Supreme Court decision throwing open for settlement the famous Osage ceded lands, comprising 950,000 acres on the Neosho and Arkansas in Southern Kansas, is lending a new impetus to the rush of emigrants to that State.

Incredible as it may seem, there is an institution close by New York city where it is supposed some special healing merit is found in the presence of ancient Catholic relics. It is located in West Hoboken, and is known as the Monastery of the Passionist Fathers.

There is a school reader printed at Leipzig, now in its eighth stereotyped edition, which describes Niagara Falls in one chapter. It says of the cataract that it might be supposed that it was not navigable, but that some Indians do in their canoes venture over the falls in safety.

An attempt is to be made this week to raise the British iron-clad steamer *Vanguard*, sunk in the Channel last summer. It is proposed to surround the huge vessel with iron caissons filled with air, to fill the interior of the hull with a thousand air balloons, and thus by degrees bring the vast bulk to the surface.

PERSONAL.

Martha Bunting has been appointed Postmistress at Darby, in this State. Long may she wave!

It is stated that John R. Holt, a bookkeeper of Montreal, has been declared heir at law of the famous Holt estate, which has just been thrown out of the English Court of Chancery. The estate has been in litigation since 1709, and is valued at £16,000,000.

Our readers will remember the story of the talented but unbalanced Michigan girl who signed an "affinity" agreement with a roving "freelover" named Miller, and went away with him as her husband some three months ago. Well, she has had enough of Woodhullism already, and has come creeping back to her father's house, a ruined, pitiful creature, imploring forgiveness and a place to hide her face and shame.

In Kalamazoo, the other day, a woman fifty-five years of age, being told in church that a decree of divorce from her husband had been granted her by a judge in a neighboring town, began to sing at the top of her voice, "My country, 'tis of three, sweet land of liberty," greatly to the consternation of the congregation and indignation of the parson, who was obliged to quell his sermon until the happy woman could be escorted from the house.

Nothing could be more creditable than the recent action of the Archbishop of Boston in the purchase of the Boston *Pilot*. A great many laborers and people of moderate means had intrusted their savings to Mr. Donahue, who, from unfortunate speculations, failed. The confessional brought to light a vast deal of suffering and poverty on the part of those who had lost their little all. The Archbishop immediately negotiated for the Boston *Pilot*, bought it and proposes to run it in such a way that those loans will all be paid back, with interest.

An enthusiastic young Indianapolis Democrat named William Eaton, boasted that he could stand nearer the cannon's mouth than any man who was present while the salute was being fired to honor the nomination of Williams. He stood only ten feet in advance of and but three feet to one side of the gun. During the following night his head began to feel quite singularly, and gradually his entire body was more or less affected. The strange feeling increased, until one-half of his body became paralyzed. The attending physician is of the opinion that it will remain so while he lives, as the paralysis originated from a concussion of the brain.

The forthcoming second volume of "Macaulay's Life and Letters" will contain some remarkable allusions to Harriet Beecher Stowe. He wrote of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" in a not uncomplimentary strain, but of her "Sunny Memories in Foreign Lands" he said: "A mighty foolish, impertinent book. this of Mrs. Stowe. She puts in my mouth a great deal of stuff that I never uttered, particularly about cathedrals. What blunders she makes! Robert Walpole for Horace Walpole. Shaftesbury, the author of the *habeas corpus* act, she confounds with Shaftesbury, the author of 'Characteristics.' She cannot even see. Palmerston, whose eyes are sky blue, she calls dark-eyed. I am glad that I met her so seldom, and sorry that I met her at all."

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

How the World Grows Young—Flowers in May—Bridal Trousseaus—Going to the Centennial—Traveling Outfits—Evening Toilettes, and Items.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

NEW YORK, April 29, 1876.

Has the world which was old yesterday grown suddenly young? or is it because the sun shines and the young men with flowers in their buttonholes look into eyes bluer and brighter than ever out of the roses, and the lilacs of the new spring bonnets, that all at once existence seems so fresh and the story only just beginning to be told?

Whatever it is, let us be thnkaful that youth is always with us, and love, and truth, and beauty, and honor, and trust, as well as age, and falsehood, and treachery; and let us rejoice in them and keep them as a guard to ward off evil things. There are days, dark days, dreary days, when one feels like preaching the gospel of black alpace; of the crucifixion of all one's tastes and longings, and the putting on of sackcloth and ashes for the sins of the generation. But not to-day; not with the earth smiling, the fountains throwing up their showers of white spray, and men and women opening their hearts to the gladness of the season. For to-day, I am glad to be alive, and that there is so much youth, and beauty to spread joy and happiness around me. I am glad there are people whose lives are a holiday, who can wear bright silks and soft laces, who can walk in the sunshine, and add the charm of their presence to the great joy of being. To-day, I am even reconciled to the caprices, the whims, the changes of fashion. It seems good to have the spice of an infinite variety, and better to be charmed with never-ending surprises. I will wear sergo and home spun, and trudge through the rain in a waterproof and overshoes, but my joy delights me sometimes with her bonnet which is a puff of tulle, again with the delicate tint of her gloves, the grace of her drapery, the antique oddity of her ornaments, the fluff of her hair, and always with the amazing fertility of her resources. Men may well reconcile themselves to the inevitable, for they would go mad with despair if they had not this Fair Woman to go mad about.

BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS.

Many weddings are taking place in these days, notwithstanding the talk about divorces notwithstanding the cost of living; and the hardness of the times; for nature, thank heaven, is stronger than a thousand theories, and so long as the birds sing, and the flowers bloom, people will be young, will love and will marry. Nor is an outit for the important event to-day a matter of greater cost, or more solemn consideration than it was a hundred years ago, taking the fact into account that money is cheaper and time and labor dearer now than then.

People do not, or at least ought not as a rule, to marry more than once in their lives and should surround that once with whatever can lend a joy or a charm in the retrospect. So I confess to looking not only indulgently but with favor upon bridal wear that seemed like masses of delicate valenciennes lace; on corsets of white satin and stockings of silk, and petticoats and drawers of creamy twilled silk, trimmed with wide scant ruffles of tinted lace. Nor, luxurious as this sounds, was it without its counterpart in the times that tried men's souls, for I have seen, many years ago, an old lady of eighty exhibit the stiff stays of corded silk and whalebone, the dress and apron of white tabinet trimmed with hand-knitted lace, and the dressed of silk brocade which "stood alone," and composed part of her wedding outfit sixty years before, when she, a great heiress to a hundred thousand dollars, married a poor minister of the gospel, with nothing but his profession and her money to sustain them. So I guess human nature has not, and never does change essentially. It is only the conditions which surround it that change. It is surely not any fault of woman that manufactured cotton has become so fine and exquisite a fabric, or that the facilities for making it have become so great that there is no longer any necessity or excuse for wearing a coarse fabric, since even the fine costs no more than the coarse did formerly, and we can indulge our tastes without hurting anybody's pocket. I am sorry, for my part, not to have a chance to live beyond the allotted time in the enjoyment of sight and sense, and touch, for beauty and fineness fill one with such an infinite sense of joy in existence, that I would like to be able to take them with me when, with the new improvements and discoveries, the women of the next generation may and will, not my lady alone, but I who now wear the serge and the home-spun. Perhaps unsophisticated readers would like to know what constitutes a bridal outfit for a young lady who may be supposed the possessor already of a fairly ample wardrobe.

One bridal, or "Pompadour" set, including skirts of linen cambric, the whole trimmed with ruffles and puffs of real Valenciennes lace and insertion sewed. Five sets of linen (French style) hand-embroidered upon the cloth. Twelve sets of percale, square cut, trimmed with fine tucking and needle-work. Two silk skirts, one ruffled and trimmed with needle-work and embroidery. Six for walking, three demi-trimmed and three trimmed for wear with evening dresses. Six dozen hose. One dozen silk (some richly embroidered). One dozen lisle thread, and one dozen striped. In silk the plainest are $5 00 per pair; in lisle thread and cotton is $2 00 per dozen for the best quality, and in striped $18 00 per dozen. Then there are half a dozen corset covers of different degrees of fineness and luxury; half a dozen dressing sacks, two ruffled and puffed with Valenciennes, the rest trimmed with needlework.

One dozen shortundershirts, three white, fine, long cloth tucked and ruffled with needle work, three white flannel embroidered, three tinted flannel best flushed with pink, and three blue, and equally embroidered with silk in which there is a slight admixture of silver, and three India twilled silk trimmed with insertion and scant ruffling of Valenciennes.

Three dressing gowns, one of nainsook trimmed with white thrsfit lace and cardinal ribbons, one of pale blue cashmere trimmed with Italian silk cord to match and another of black silk (princess style) buttoned all the way down the back, and finished with bows in front.

This was a very handsome outfit, but it did not include dress goods, gloves, handkerchiefs, laces, bonnets, fans, parasols, etc.

Another that I saw recently consisted on the contrary, of these articles mainly. The underwear being limited as a home.

A BRIDE'S DRESSES.

One of the least expensive, though not the least important, was a traveling dress of summer camel's hair, with silk sleeves and silk mounting of a darker brown shade, accompanied by a brown chip hat with two shades of brown, a trail of pale flowers, with brown foliage. It might be stated that the buttons were the new ivory *chined* or splashed with brown.

A dinner dress was of very blue silk, piped with cream color.

A combination of cream and brown faille on cream and damask bracade.

A black silk suit was beautifully trimmed with crimped fringe of graduated width with tasselled heading.

A very handsome all black grenadine with satin stripes was made over plain black foulard silk and arranged so that the stripes assisted the beautiful black thread lace in forming the trimming. This dress was completed by a round cape covered with rows of the lace put on slightly full.

A street dress of dark blue grain silk was trimmed with this fabric exclusively and completed by a small pelerine.

An evening dress of pale blue faille was covered with a "juive" of damask gauze, fastened up at the back with a sash of the silk and trimmed with a flat braid of silk and silver.

A morning dress was of plain grey faille with diagonal tunic of striped grey gauze, ornamented with trails of provence (cardinal) roses.

There were others, including an "Alsace" cotton, with clustered stripes of French blue, a costume of cream and brown grenadine, to be worn over brown silk—but this is enough.

Still stronger points of attraction were the jackets and tunics of black and cream-colored lace.

The fans were painted by hand in order to match the dresses and their ornaments; one for instance (and one of the simplest), with blue forget-me-nots and their delicate foliage; another, a black one, with long, drooping sprays of lillies of the valley; a third, with a loose, lovely spray of Marechernies, and a fourth with hanging honeysuckle.

The parasols were not numerous, there were only four—one a white one covered with real lace, another a black one, lined with white and trimmed with bleached cashmere lace (real); a third a large one, dark blue, with cover of cream-colored lace, and a fourth, an English sun umbrella of twilled silk with onyx handle.

Now I want the young lady who is to be the possessor of all these fine things to possess the still richer gifts of patience, sweet temper, firmness, moderation and dignity, that she may be able to keep her own: that she may be as happy as the good in this world ought to make us all.

GOING TO THE CENTENNIAL.

From North, South, East and West the cry comes "What shall we wear to the Centennial?" and in anticipation of the universal demand for such things new shawl straps have been introduced which fold over like an envelope and have a pocketbook on the innerside for memoranda, railway guides and the like. There are also umbrella covers which lace up with cord, and which will contain a whole family of umbrellas and parasols, big and little, and are furnished with holders for carrying upon the arm. There are covers of striped contil for satchels, which not only give them a stylish appearance but preserve them from injury.

A lady's outfit for the Centennial cannot be so easily described, it depends so much upon the lady, upon the length of money she has in her purse, upon the length of time she is going to stay and where she is going to, besides the Centennial. Some ladies could face the world at the Exhibition, but are afraid of his wife at the hotels. Not much accustomed to leaving home, they feel that all creation has been moving on for the past fifty years except their own little corner of it, and that coming out among men and into the busy world of which they read, they will be looked upon as antediluvians and feel as if they had come out of the ark. But they need not be alarmed. We talk a great deal more than we act now-a-days, and they will find they have been traveling as fast as the rest of the world after all. A traveling outfit, in case a stay is to be made in a fashionable watering-place, is a very simple affair and there are several ways of compassing it at small expense.

A black silk skirt, a jacket and tunic of one of the pretty, thin flannel fabrics, a dark straw hat, a gauze veil, a duster and you are ready. Or you may take your pretty new suit, put the basque in your satchel with a linen polonaise, or jacket and over-skirt, wear the trimmed skirt with a shirt waist, put your duster over it and there you are again prepared for every emergency.

Polonaises have been out of fashion for some time, but this season they are revived, so that ladies who have not known how to dispose of may utilize them by closing them in front with bands or buttons and then they will be ready with a skirt for morning wear. But there are ladies who consider these sort of make-shifts an insult to their taste and their understanding, who insist upon going to breakfast as a general goes to battle, armed cap-a-pie. For the benefit of such the following list is submitted as a necessary outfit for the Centennial, to be supplemented by more elaborate costume if a stay is to be made at any of the watering places:

TRAVELING OUTFIT.

Traveling dress of summer camel's hair and faille in two shades of brown; brown silk hat trimmed with the brown silk and pale, yellowish white flowers, anemones, climatis or daffodils without foliage, kid gloves of the lighter shade of brown, cream white lace or netted neck tie.

Summer dress at hotels of navy blue silk and navy blue and cream damask, the latter forming a sleeveless tunic trimmed with rich fringe to match, the former demi-trained skirt and sleeves, finishing at the neck and wrists of vallenciennes lace, as this does not crush like crepe lace or tulle.

For the Exposition a suit of summer silk or handsome black grenadine, a hat of ivory white, chip trimmed, with lace and flowers, a parure of delicate drawn silk or lace at the throat, and pale, tinted kid gloves.

For morning wear a black and white striped foulard, cut princesse style, and white linen or lawn, made with two skirts and a basque, and trimmed with fine needle-work.

For evening, br